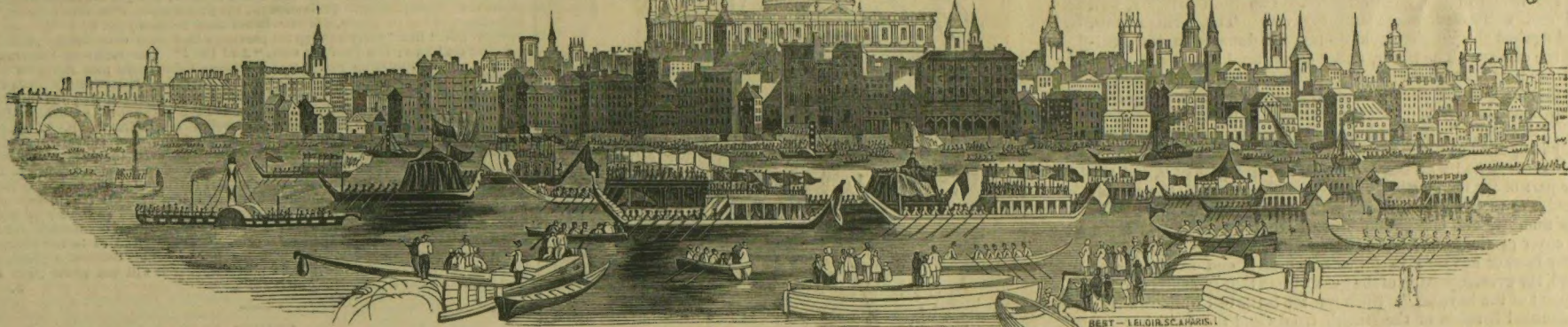


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1849.

[SIXPENCE. { WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE WAR IN THE PUNJAUB.

IN this Journal of the 24th ult., after detailing the circumstances attendant upon the capture of Moulton, we expressed our opinion that Lord Gough, reinforced by General Whish, would speedily give a satisfactory account of Shere Singh. We described the position of the Sikh chieftain upon the bank of the Jhelum, flanked and covered by the stream and by a thick jungle. That jungle, as we are informed by the last India mail, has been the scene of important and deplorable events. Lord Gough has attacked Shere Singh, as was anticipated. In that attack, the British army, though not actually defeated, was not actually victorious. It is, happily, rare that a phraseology like this can express the operations of a British force. In our position in India a drawn battle is equivalent to a defeat. There has been great slaughter on both sides; and India and England ring with the expressions of regret, if not of anger, at the conduct of the brave, but indiscreet, commander, who has imperilled our power, tarnished our name, and sacrificed the flower of our army in a blind and fruitless battle with an enemy, whose position and strength he had not calculated.

Our contemporaries of the daily press speak of the circumstances that led to and accompanied the attack upon the position of Shere Singh as involved in too much confusion to permit of a clear comprehension of them. To us they seem simple enough. The official despatch of Lord Gough, although it paints the picture in fair colours, tells a story which, with the aid of the more discursive narratives of the Indian newspapers, and of the private correspondence that has found its way into the London journals, is quite intelligible. His Lordship was, in fact, betrayed into action. His personal daring, which would have been invaluable in a subordinate General, was displayed at a time when a cool and deliberate judgment would have been ten thousand times better than the animal courage of the most undaunted Paladin that ever breathed. Shere Singh has been too cunning for the open-hearted and strong-handed veteran that commanded the British army of the Punjaub; and while the public cannot but speak with respect of the dashing energy of Lord Gough, they cannot but regret that ill-fortune or ill-management, or both combined, should have entrusted the chief command to his strong hand, when a cool head was the one thing most especially requisite. Upon this point, however, it is now useless to dwell. The period of Lord Gough's command has already expired, and his successor has been appointed. The unanimous voice of the country designated the conqueror of Scinde—the most illustrious and successful soldier of the present generation—for the chief command in India. The appointment of Sir Charles James Napier was announced in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening by the Prime Minister, amid manifestations of joy, which will show Sir Charles the high respect that is felt for his genius and character, and the large hopes that are excited by his name. The Directors of the East India Company, forgetting, as in such an emergency they were bound to do, the personal disputes that had unhappily existed between them and Sir Charles, have confirmed the appointment of her Majesty; and the new commander will proceed to India on the 20th of the present month. The very announcement of his name, carried out by the India mail of Wednesday, will produce its effect upon the Sikhs—rebellious in fact, upon the Affghans—rebellious in intention, and upon the whole native population of India. Fear, respect, and admiration of that name are mingled in their minds. It is synonymous with courage, wisdom, and victory, in the estimation of Scinde. It will, doubtless, become synonymous with victory among the Sikhs of the Punjaub. Sir Charles will not be able to reach the scene of conflict until the end of April—too late, in ordinary circumstances, to continue field operations. The only months in which, according to Sir Charles's own statements, war ought to be made by Europeans in India, are December, January, February, March, and April. To attempt operations after that period is only excusable," he says, "when danger forces a General to the sad alternative." This was the case in Scinde, in 1843, when he was obliged to take the field in June, or risk the destruction of the army under his command—with what splendid results, all the world knows. It is possible that the present campaign will have been decided for good or for evil before his arrival in the country of the Five Rivers; but if any victory shall in the meantime have been achieved, he will be there to turn it to immediate and to future account; and if our arms have sustained a reverse, he will be there, let us hope, to remedy it and to turn it into a victory. A universal sentiment of confidence is felt by the people of Great Britain in this appointment. It will be strange indeed if that confidence be not justified by the result.

The main incidents of the battle of the jungle are soon told. The skirmish at the ford of the Chenab, where the lives of the brave General Cureton and his gallant companions were so needlessly sacrificed, was of evil omen. It was but the prelude to a more deplorable waste of our energy. Having received intelligence, on the 10th of January, of the fall of Attock, and the advance of Chuttur Singh from the country of the Hazareh to effect a junction with his son and ally, Shere Singh, upon the bank of

the Jhelum, Lord Gough determined to attack the position of the latter. Major Mackeson, the political agent of the Governor-General, in notifying the fall of Attock, urged upon Lord Gough the importance of striking a blow at Shere Singh before the reinforcements of his father could reach him. Lord Gough coincided in this opinion, and moved his army, on the 12th, to Dingee, a village about twelve miles in advance of his previous encampment. On the 13th, early in the morning, he made another advance, and



LIEUT.-GEN. SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.B., IN HIS COSTUME AS GOVERNOR OF SCINDE.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.B., who has just received the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India, is in his 67th year, and is the eldest son of the Hon. George Napier (son of the fifth Lord Napier) by his second wife, Sarah, seventh daughter of the second Duke of Richmond. He is, therefore, brother to Major-General Sir George Napier, G.C.B., and to Major-General Sir William Napier, K.C.B., late Governor of Guernsey, and the Peninsular historian, and cousin to Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., late M.P. for Marylebone. The subject of this notice was born in Whitehall-place, London, on the 10th of August, 1782. While yet an infant, his father, the Hon. Colonel George Napier before referred to, proceeded to Ireland, as Comptroller of Army Accounts, and occupied a country residence at Colbridge, county of Kildare, where followed the births of the military historian and other members of this numerous family. The early days of Sir Charles were, therefore, spent in Ireland. Before proceeding farther in the personal history of Sir Charles, it may be as well to add that the family deduce their descent directly from John Napier, of Merchistown, the renowned inventor of logarithms. He was son of Sir Alexander Napier, Master of the Mint in Scotland. Sir Charles entered the army in 1794. His commissions are thus dated: Ensign, January 31st, 1794; Lieutenant, May 8th, 1794; Captain, December 22nd, 1803; Major, May 29, 1806; Lieutenant-Colonel, June 27th, 1811; Colonel, May 27th, 1825; Major-General, January 10th, 1837; Lieutenant-General, November 9th, 1846; and Colonel of the 22nd Foot, November 21st, 1843. The following is an official record of his services, from "Hant's Army List." "He served in the Irish Rebellion in 1798; and in the Insurrection of 1803. He commanded the 50th throughout the campaign terminating with the battle of Corunna, where he was made prisoner, after receiving five wounds; viz. leg broken by a musket shot, sabre cut on the head, wounded in the back by a bayonet, ribs broken by a cannon shot, and several severe contusions from the butt-end of a musket. He returned to the Peninsula in the latter part of 1809, where he remained until 1811; he was present at the action of the Coa, where he had two horses shot under him. He was also at the battle of Busaco, where he was shot through the face, and had his jaw broken and eye injured. He likewise took part in the battle of Fuentes

d'Onor, the second siege of Badajos, and a great number of skirmishes. In 1813 he served in a floating expedition on the coast of the United States of North America, and landed a great number of times at Craney Island, and other places. His next services were in the campaign of 1815. He was present at the storming of Cambray. He next commanded the force employed in the storming of Scinde; and on the 17th of February, 1843, with only 2800 British troops, he attacked and defeated, after a desperate action of three hours' duration, 22,000 of the enemy, strongly posted at Measee. On the 21st of February Hyderabad surrendered to him; and on the 24th of March, with 5000 men, he attacked and signally defeated 20,000 of the enemy, posted in a very strong and difficult position at Dubha, near Hyderabad; thus completing the entire subjugation of Scinde. Early in 1845, with a force consisting of about five thousand men of all arms, he took the field against the mountain and desert tribes situated on the right bank of the Indus, to the north of Shikarpore; and after an arduous campaign he effected the total destruction of these robber tribes. Sir Charles holds a medal for Corunna, and a new war medal.

A number of circumstances in connexion with Sir Charles's dispute with the East India Directors might be adduced, but it is better that all disagreeable matters should now be buried in oblivion. That, however, Sir Charles enjoys, and has for some years enjoyed the unlimited approbation of the Duke of Wellington is undeniable.

The office of Commander-in-Chief in India is worth about £5500 per annum; but a seat at the Supreme Board, which Sir Charles is almost sure to have, brings in an addition of £10,000 per annum. The office gives its holder the local rank of General, however inferior his rank in the army may be in point of gradation.

Sir Charles married, first, in 1827, the daughter of John Oakley, Esq., of Deal, Kent; she died in 1833. He married, secondly, in 1835, the daughter of William Phillips, Esq., of Court Henry, Carmarthenshire, and relict of Richard Alcock, Esq.

The accompanying Portrait is copied, by permission of the publishers (Paul and Dominic Colnaghi and Co., Pall-mall East), from a spirited lithograph just executed by Morton, from a drawing by Smart. It shows Sir Charles in the costume he wore during his campaign against the Hill Tribes on the frontier of Scinde. Upon the next page will be found the fac-simile of a pen-and-ink Sketch of Sir Charles, taken in 1848.

on the afternoon of that day came in sight of the encampment of the enemy. It seems to have been his Lordship's intention, and it was a wise one, not to have attacked the enemy so late in the day, but to have waited for the morning, and for further investigation of the ground, before taking a decisive step. It was not the policy of Shere Singh to allow this. The Sikh chief knew the ground; he had possession of the jungle, and he knew also the reckless bravery of his antagonist. It suited his purpose that the conflict should be immediate. He allowed a few of his advanced posts to be overpowered, that the enemy might be enticed on; and when Lord Gough was close enough, the Sikh batteries opened a fire upon him. Lord Gough, highly incensed, swore to exterminate the Sikhs from the face of the earth, and, in spite of remonstrance, gave orders for a general engagement. We need not detail the whole of the circumstances. The Sikh artillery, well placed and well plied, made fearful havoc. The British guns, pointed against the jungle, could do no such damage as the artillery of the enemy. The Sikhs, under cover, fired at a mark. The British fired against the smoke of their opponents, as the only means they had of discovering their whereabouts. A loss of about 100 officers and nearly 2500 men on the part of the British was the result. "Although," says Lord Gough, "the enemy, who defended not only his guns but his position with desperation, was driven in much confusion, and with heavy loss, from every part of it, and the greater part of his field artillery was actually captured, the march of brigades to their flanks to repel parties that had rallied, and the want of numbers and consequent support to our right flank, aided by the cover of the jungle, and the close of the day, enabled him, upon our further advance in pursuit, to return and carry off, unobserved, the greater portion of the guns we had thus gallantly carried at the point of the bayonet." Such was the battle of Chillianwallah; the undaunted heroism of the British troops and the British commander achieved a barren victory over a formidable enemy, who had all the advantage of position in his favour. Under such circumstances, to have escaped ignominious defeat is a matter of congratulation. Shere Singh himself has but little cause for rejoicing at the result. Never was courage under difficulty more splendidly displayed than by the British army on this occasion. Such an army needs but a clear head to guide it; and triumph over all obstacles, were the Sikhs thrice as powerful as they are, can not fail to be the result. Lord Gough states that the victory was complete as to the total overthrow of the enemy; and trusts that a sense of utter discomfiture and defeat will soon be made apparent on the part of Shere Singh, unless, indeed, "the rumours prevalent of his having been joined by Chuttur Singh prove correct." In this case, let us hope that Lord Gough, warned by the public opinion of India and of his own army, may have learned a lesson of coolness. Perhaps ere this, his Lordship has taken the sting out of all the disapprobation that has been expressed upon his conduct, and has met with and defeated in fair battle the combined forces of Chuttur and Shere Singh. Success is the test of genius. Such success would wipe out the past from the remembrance of his countrymen, and transform his questionable daring into very unquestionable heroism in the estimation of the world. Such a result is far from impossible; and for the sake of it, even the gallant Napier might be content to forego an additional laurel.

The future fate of the Punjab is a question that already begins to occupy the public mind. Defeat the Sikhs we must and we will. There is no room for doubt on that point. But what are we to do with the Punjab after we shall have conquered it? Our Indian empire is already unwieldy enough; but imperative necessity in this case will compel us to make it a little larger. In short, we must not only conquer, but we must annex the Punjab. The new Commander-in-Chief, whose general sagacity and knowledge of India no one will presume to call in question, is clearly of this opinion. In a letter bearing his signature, published on the 26th ultimo—just a week before the occurrences of Chillianwallah were known—Sir Charles Napier states in the most emphatic manner that we have no choice on the subject. To retire behind the line of the Sutlej would, he truly says, be disgrace in the eyes of Asia; and disgrace to our arms is ruin to our power. To remain stationary on the Sutlej is, in his opinion, impossible—an opinion supported by cogent reasons. To advance, is the only alternative. We must, in short, annex the Punjab, and make the Indus our boundary. Such are the sentiments of Sir Charles Napier; and, sooner or later, the Government of this country will be called upon to decide the question. There will be no peace in India till the warlike and ambitious nation of the Sikhs shall be made to feel once for all that they have no chance against us. Nothing short of the annexation of the country of the Five Rivers will teach them the necessary lesson. Great Britain would have been better pleased had no such necessity arisen. She is, however, in such a position, that, however unwilling to extend her territory or increase her responsibility, she must do so; or, to use the words of Sir Charles Napier, "the surrounding nations will arise upon us, and our armies will be overthrown as was the host of Pharaoh amid the overwhelming waves of the Red Sea!"

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHIEF COMMAND IN INDIA.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors of the East India Company was held at the East India House, when the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B., as Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces in India, was confirmed, and Sir Charles was nominated an Extraordinary Member of the Council of India.

It is understood that the Board received an intimation, that, at an interview which Sir Charles had with the Duke of Wellington on Monday, the terms on which he would accept the appointment were settled; one of the principal being that he would not be controlled by any political agent in directing the movements of his armies.

Recruiting parties have been ordered out by the military authorities to enlist men to replace the casualties in the regiments serving in the Punjab; it is also understood that volunteers will be received from regiments serving at home, and proceed immediately for service in India; as these men, already trained as soldiers, will, of course, be more efficient than recruits can be for some months after joining the service.

On Monday orders were despatched from the Horse Guards to the various district generals to suspend the recent orders for the discharge of men from the army. This is owing to the indecisive nature of the last Indian news.

THE DOCKYARD, DEVONPORT.—After the contemplated reductions in this establishment are completed, the following will form the complement of men employed in the yard:—Single station men, 13; leading men, 35; apprentices, 135; shipwrights, 576; treamen-workers, 5; oar-maker, 1; caulkers, 70; pitch-heater, 1; oakum boys, 15; joiners, 120; turners, 2; wheelwrights, 2; cooper, 1; smiths, 166; millwrights (metal men), 43; brazier tinsmen, 4; lock-smiths, 3; plumbers, 6; engine-keepers, 5; stokers, 4; workmen at saw-mills, 21; bricklayer, 1; masons, painters, glaziers, and grinders, 25; sawyers, 90; established labourers, 190; day labourers, 175; riggers' boats crew, 92; seamen, yard service, 125; single station, 9; time inspectors, 7; sailmakers, 48; tailor, 1; spinners, 116; key-bearer, 1; house boys, 17; women, 13; storehousemen, 17; messengers, 8; police, 73; teamers, 9.

THE TOTAL REPEAL MALT TAX ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday morning a general meeting of the members of this association, and of persons inimical to the malt and hop duties generally, was held at the committee rooms of the association, York Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, when several resolutions as to the course to be adopted to secure the repeal of those duties were agreed to.

COST OF CORONERS' INQUESTS.—It appears, from official returns made to the Financial and General Purpose Committee of the Middlesex Bench, that from the 1st of January to the 6th of February in the present year, Mr. Wakley, the coroner, held 128 inquests upon dead bodies, the charges for fees, mileage, and disbursements on which amounted to £390 11s. 10d. From the 1st of January to the 10th of February Mr. Baker held 148 inquests, the like charges on which were £459 3s. 4d. In the month of January Mr. C. St. Clare Bedford, the coroner for Westminster, held 23 inquests, the charges on which were £75 0s. 10d. Total—Inquests, 299; cost, £934 1s.



SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—FAC SIMILE OF A PEN-AND-INK SKETCH TAKEN IN OCTOBER, 1848.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PRESENT STATE OF PARIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The past week has been one of unusual calm: events which, little more than a year ago, would have excited the greatest interest and the liveliest alarm, are passed by unheeded in these revolutionary days, when the strongest doses of excitement are necessary to stimulate the flagging attention of the public, accustomed to excess, and satiated with the extraordinary. We are like long-habituated dram-drinkers, a draught which, some time ago, would have brought water into the eyes, and set the whole body in a state of fever, is swallowed like a glass of insipid water: we are become like the Scotchman in the tale, with the glass full of aqua fortis; it needs a good racking burning poison draught to give the over-dosed political stomach a powerful sensation. Thus, were it not for the continued military demonstrations, and the great reviews which are held almost every day—sometimes by General Changarnier, sometimes by the President himself and for the marchings and counter-marchings of the military in the streets, there would be scarcely any possibility of recognising "Revolutionary Paris." These reviews, held upon the Champ de Mars, on that great desert plain which only assumes a really imposing appearance when thus filled with long lines of uniforms, and thousands of bayonets sparkling in the sun, naturally, in the glorious weather with which Paris seems blessed, as with an augury of better days, attract immense crowds, who line the heights, and shout as the President rides by with all the pomp and glitter of a brilliant and quasi-regal staff. But the cry is still, not "Vive la République!" but "Vive Napoleon!" The cry is still for a man, for a chief, for a head, or even for a name, and not for a form of government. The President acts his part well upon these occasions, salutes with grace but not without pride, and encourages the presentation of petitions, with which of course the pockets, breasts, saddle-pockets, and even holsters of his aides-de-camp are soon over-crammed. These are occasions evidently sought after by the chief of the state, in order to keep up a popular prestige, and captivate popular suffrages; that they serve to attach the army is equally evident; and, in spite of the declaration of the President not long ago, that he intended being very chary with the decoration of the Legion of Honour, opportunities are taken during these reviews for the distribution of a profusion of crosses and ribbons to military aspirants. It is not only, however, on these occasions alone when there is all the spectacle of military pomp and parade, and when men's heads of the lower classes are easily turned by the imposing sight, the glitter, and the music, that crowds follow the President's horse with the shouts of "Vive Napoleon!" Every day the neighbourhood of the Elysée National is thronged during the greater part of the afternoon with curious crowds; and the avenue of the Champs Elysées, through which the President is expected to pass on his way out or home, is lined with thick rows of people. Never was the want of a unity to look up to, of an idol to worship, of a something stable, visible, and living to cling to, in the place of a sort of abstraction which has no form to greet the eyes of the lower classes, expressed in a more lively and living manner.

What has greatly contributed to the spirit of calm, and almost of the easy sparkling joyousness of other days, with which Paris has been imbued during the last week, has been the glorious spring weather, which has flooded it with a cheering flow of life and animation. The days are warm and clear: the bright nights, with their splendid growing moon, are balmy; were not the trees still leafless, we might fancy ourselves in May; and even they are already tinged with a pervading hue of green; and the bushes in the garden of the Tuilleries have all burst into fresh life. The Champs Elysées are crowded with pedestrian and equestrian throngs, and equipages, which begin to flaunt afresh upon their panels those coats of arms which the timorous hastily caused to be painted out a year ago: foreigners begin again to flock to the revolutionary capital, which does its best to smile again. Whole hordes of English are announced as on the point of arrival; not only of the good citizens of London, who are anxious to repay the compliment received last year from the National Guards of Paris, but of the "fashionable titled" of a London season. The hotels look more proud, and grow more exacting. In spite of the supposed obligations of Lent, balls still succeed balls; and concerts invite amateurs; and old aristocratic salons have their "days" so thick upon one another, that *répandus fashionables* no longer know which way to go; and even poor trade begins to lift its head, and affect a more cheerful smile. Yes! in spite of the clamours of the ultra journals against the "insensate mockery" of the "infamous aristocratic rich," money will again recommence to descend through its old channels to the workman and the artisan; and the misery of the people, upon which the party speculates as its most powerful weapon, while it decries it as the instrument of the "people's enemies," will, spite of all these efforts, find some alleviation. In fact, during the last week "Revolutionary Paris" has done its best to look like "Monarchic

Paris" of yore, the infamous reactionary aristocrat! and were it not for the dirt of the streets, for which the "Reaction" has as yet done nothing, and the sad look of some of the shops, it might have wholly succeeded. If the weather continues its glorious course a little longer, the famous chestnut tree of the garden of the Tuilleries, to which, somehow or other, a popular superstition with regard to the Bonaparte family is attached, will be in full leaf on its day of good augury, the 20th of March; and there is no knowing what omens the people may not choose to attach to the flourishing of this "observed of all observers," or how far its good behaviour on that day may not influence the popularity and the fortunes of the Bonapartist President.

Meanwhile, the events alluded to in the commencement of this letter, which at a more peaceful time would have filled men's minds, are set out of sight and passed over, as they have been nearly set out of sight and forgotten in these lines. Among these may be reckoned the continued troubles in the departments, to which Paris, used to revolutionary movements, now scarce gives heed. France is almost daily worried by the news of more "Red" disturbance: like a man whose constitution has been undermined by repeated attacks of illness, it is constantly feeling fresh throes, which threaten a relapse; and yet the heart of Paris seems indifferent to them. The banquets, the promenades, with caps of liberty, and effigies of the guillotine, and brandished axes, evidently got up by the emissaries of the "Red" party to keep the provinces in a state of convulsion, excite constant collisions; and yet Paris says, "Ah! bah!" The fusion of the Montagnard, or old republican party, which studies Robespierre and Marat's models, with the Socialist ultra-democrats, after a long and angry schism, in a great banquet of reconciliation, has not even excited the alarm which such an ominous conjunction would have occasioned a little while ago; and not even the fulminating speeches of Ledru-Rollin, as chief of the "Red" faction, or the more honied but no less subversive ones of Pierre Leroux, as chief of the Socialist faction—not even the joint manifesto of the now combined journals of the parties, have created an emotion in Paris, determined to be gay if it can. Even the furious roaring of the Mountain in the Assembly, upon the occasion of the interruption of a banquet (called that of "the schools," but against which the students have protested *en masse*) by the police force, has been disregarded, as a matter of too frequent occurrence to be allowed to interrupt any feeling of calm or satisfaction. And as to the envoys of the new Roman Republic, for whom the ultra journals demand a people's fraternising demonstrations, Paris is so perverse, that it will not grant them a thought, much less a fraternising accolade.

FRANCE.

The various sections of political parties—Bonapartists, Orleanists, Legitimists, Republicans, &c.—have for some time past been busy in making arrangements relative to the approaching general elections for the Legislative Assembly, with that excess of activity that is so often exhibited in political matters by our lively neighbours, who seem to think, when the fit is upon them, that they can never do too much. Their "clever men" on these occasions generally overshoot the mark, as might be expected.

If the various bodies that have, by the fusion of fractions of different parties, constituted themselves into electoral committees, obtain one-tenth of the results which they so confidently and arrogantly aim at producing at the elections, the Assembly chosen would not be the fruit of universal suffrage exercised by the free will of the people, but the spawn of electioneering agents' trickery and intrigue; and, so far from satisfying the people by wise and careful legislation, suited to the wants of the nation and the period, it would, by its ignorance, its indifference to consequences, and its corruption, only serve to excite the contempt and disgust for perfectly free institutions in the minds of the great bulk of the French people, who have yet to learn a full appreciation of the advantages of really constitutional government.

The most important of those election committees is that which has been formed of a fusion of the principal Legitimists and Orleanists, who for the present sink their differences to combine their efforts for the restoration of the monarchical form of Government. It is known as the election committee of the Club of the Rue de Poitiers, and its constitution has been at length definitively settled. It consists of seventy-five members, of whom thirty are members of the club, and the others have been chosen from among the Legitimists and Orleanists who are not members of the present Assembly, with the addition of a few Bonapartists recommended by the President of the Republic.

The negotiations attempted by M. Thiers and Molé to bring about a junction between the committee of the Rue de Poitiers and the committee of pure Bonapartists formed under the auspices of M. Napoleon Bonaparte having failed, the latter committee still goes on. The manifesto of each of those bodies is announced to appear shortly.

The trial of Blanqui, Barbès, and their associates has created more than ordinary interest at Paris, more on account of the position of the accused than of any light expected to be thrown on the famous invasion of the National Assembly on the 15th of May. The trial commenced on Wednesday. The prisoners arrived at Bourges at twelve o'clock on Sunday, and were lodged in the apartments prepared for them. The members of the High Court of Justice arrived in the afternoon. The same day General Menges, Commander of the fifth division of the Army of the Alps, reviewed the garrison of Bourges, together with the National Guard, who were reviewed at their own request.

M. Vilain, late President of the Society of the Rights of Man, surrendered on Monday to take his trial at Bourges with Barbès and his accomplices. Louis Blanc and Caussidière have published letters in the *Peuple*, announcing that they have resolved not to appear to take their trial at Bourges. The former gives as an excuse for his non-appearance, that when in August he promised to appear, he did not suppose that the trial would take place before a tribunal not then created; the latter intimates that he could not have a fair trial. The *Peuple* says that the representatives of the Montagne and several of their co-accused have recommended Louis Blanc and Caussidière not to give themselves up.

Amongst many reforms required by the necessity of the times, considerable reductions have been made in the department of the Prefecture of Police. Four hundred of the *employés* have been dismissed and their places suppressed; Most, if not all, of these belonged to the Red Republican faction, and were appointed during the Provisional Government. Each man thus dismissed has received a sum of 200 francs, and a free passage to Algeria is offered to all who may wish to emigrate as colonists. The whole of the Gardiens de Paris are, for the future, to appear in the uniform of the old Sergens de Ville.

The Mayors of the 10th and 11th arrondissements of Paris, accompanied by a number of officers of the National Guard, waited, on Sunday, on M. de Lamartine, to deposit in his hands the tricolour flag, which the citizens of those arrondissements had carried, on February 24, 1848, from the Chamber of Deputies to the Hôtel de Ville. It was the first emblem hoisted at the moment of the proclamation of the Republic. The Mayor of the 10th arrondissement, addressing M. de Lamartine in the name of the two deputations, told him that the historical flag with which he presented him could not be better placed than in the domicile of one of the citizens who had most honourably defended it. M. de Lamartine expressed his gratitude. "That flag," he said, "will be doubly dear to me, because it was the first that covered the cradle of the Republic, and because it was the first also to impart to that Republic a character of nationality, moderation, unanimity, and tradition with our most glorious recollections. If that Republic should ever be attacked, either by its imprudent votaries or by its enemies, you would rally round those colours. They would find in you the same heroism, and they would meet in me the same voice and the same arm to defend them."

The police have completed the clearance of the *bonnets rouges* that still continued to disfigure the trees of liberty in the Banlieu of Paris.

The President of the Republic on Tuesday reviewed eight or ten regiments of the garrison of Paris, in the Champ de Mars. He was accompanied by General Changarnier, General Henmayer, General Bular, and the Minister of War. After the review he distributed eight Crosses of the Legion of Honour.

A considerable sensation has been created on the Paris Bourse, by the failure of one of the greatest speculators there. He was a bear to the amount of 1,800,000 French Rentes, which represents a capital of 50 millions of francs. One *agent de change* is a loser to the amount of £12,000 sterling.

In the National Assembly, the question with respect to the affair of the 29th January was brought forward on Monday, and the Assembly, after a short discussion, in which none of the members of the Ministry spoke, decided by a majority of 254—the numbers being 481 to 227—that the proposition demanding an inquiry into the conduct of the Ministry in calling out the troops on that day should not be taken into consideration. Paris exhibits indications of a revival of society. Brilliant parties take place nightly in various quarters. On Sunday evening Madame Léon Faucher gave a *soirée musicale*, at which several of the notabilities in the political and diplomatic circles were present. The same evening Madame de Tracy gave a splendid party at the hôtel of the Minister of Marine. On Tuesday evening a magnificent musical party was given by the Prefect of the Seine, at the Hôtel de Ville.

SPAIN.

Cabrera has resumed his Carlist operations with activity.

PRUSSIA.

Since the new Legislative Chambers met, nothing of interest has occurred in either.

A great portion of the Berlin electors for the Second Chamber have presented a petition to the Government for the suspension of the state of siege, having been moved by their electors (the *urwähler*) to make that the subject of their deliberations. To this petition the ministry has thought proper to return a very haughty reply, recommending the electors to confine themselves strictly to those questions which, by the electoral decree of the 6th December, fall within their function.

AUSTRIA.

There is nothing from the seat of war in Hungary this week to vary the oft-told tale of marchings and counter-marchings of troops; defeats and victories alternately, on both sides; and accounts of cruelties and excesses committed alike by insurgents and Imperialists.

Much of the success of the Magyars is said to have been caused by the lukewarmness of the Croats and other Slaves under Jellachich in the Imperial cause, since they had received "damning evidence" of the hostility and severity of the Commander-in-Chief, Windischgrätz, towards the Slavonic tribes. This has caused quite a rupture between the Prince and Jellachich, whose Croats will not assist in subduing the Hungarians unless their independence is guaranteed to them. They call their war against Hungary a war of liberation, which they do not mean to fight for the benefit of Austria, and much less for the purpose of bringing themselves under Austrian rule.

The *Austrian Lloyd's*, and the *Universal Austrian Gazette*, of the 26th ult., announce the march of the Magyars on Pesth, under Gen. Dembinski. The former says they were at Hatvan, only seven miles off; the other, at Gyongyos, four miles distant. All the disposable troops, 10,000, had left Pesth.

ITALIAN STATES.

Tuscany.—The Grand Duke has gone to the Pope at Gaëta, whence he has issued a protest against the conduct of the Provisional Government.

Accounts told Paris have reached us to the effect that a previous report of the armed intervention of Austria in the affairs of Tuscany, and the entrance of Austrian troops (to the number of six thousand) into the Duchy, has been confirmed.

It is added, from Turin, under date 3rd instant, that a body of Sardinian troops, including Piedmontese cavalry and artillery, entered Tuscany, at Sarzana, on the 28th of February. Those statements require more authentic confirmation.

Rome.—The Roman Constituent Assembly have decreed that all church bells, not strictly necessary, shall be melted down for cannon. Those of the cathedrals, parish churches, and such as are valuable in point of art, are excepted. The revenues of several churches are also declared confiscated.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts received this week from the United States confirm the intelligence of the loss of the West India Mail steam-ship the *Forth*. The steamer, when on her passage to Vera Cruz, had lain three days at the island of Perez; and at the moment of the disaster, it is stated, the look-out was not at his post. Fortunately, of the 160 passengers on board, none were lost.

Great preparations were being made at Washington for the arrival of General Taylor, and his inauguration on the 5th instant. Mr. Polk had communicated his reply to the inquiry of the House of Representatives, concerning the protocol, accompanied by the instructions to Messrs. Sevier and Clifford, and other documents connected with the Mexican treaty. The message assumes that the protocol does not in any way affect the amendments of the Senate, and was merely explanatory of the character and effect of those modifications. He also contends that the protocol contains nothing more than was expressed by Mr. Buchanan in his despatch to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, and justifies the concealment of the document, on the ground that he could not regard it of sufficient importance to be promulgated with the treaty.

The proceedings in the Congress are unimportant.

The advices furnish us with copies of the commercial statistics annually laid before Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. It appears from these documents, that the value of the imports and exports of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1848, has been very much alike, the imports being 154,997,928 dollars, and the exports 154,036,436. As compared with the returns of 1847, there is an increase of 10,452,290 dollars in the imports, and a decrease of 4,612,186 in the exports. The decrease in the latter is accounted for by the diminished export of grain and flour to this country. The total value of the exports of domestic produce is 132,904,121 dollars, against 150,637,464 dollars in 1847, which is a decrease of 17,733,343 dollars. The export of foreign goods was 21,132,315 dollars, making the total exports 154,036,436 dollars, as above stated.

The arrival of the *Niagara*, on Tue-day, brought later dates than the above, but the accounts add nothing of interest in political matters.

CALIFORNIA.

By this week's arrival from the United States we have much later intelligence from California than any hitherto published. The tenor of these advices is not satisfactory. Pillage and plunder were the order of the day, and great numbers of murders had been committed. Large quantities of gold had been discovered in the neighbourhood of the North Fork, one man having gathered 12,000 dollars' worth in six days, and three others had obtained in a single day 36 lb. of pure metal. It was stated that the number of persons who had been to the mines was about 10,000, though not more than 2500 were digging at any one time. Cinnabar, from which quicksilver is distilled, had been found in California. The whole of the gold gathered in California is estimated at 3,000,000 dollars, two of which left there in various ways, and the remainder was on its way to the United States. Real estate was selling at enormous prices; lots, 25 yards square, for 10,000 dollars. Provisions were abundant at San Francisco. Board in San Francisco was 10 dollars a week. Large numbers of emigrants were going forward, and the late accounts had added to the excitement of the American people.

The rumours concerning Colonel Stevenson and Captain Masey are reported to be false.

The reported discoveries of gold in Oregon and elsewhere are, in most cases, fabulous.

MEXICO.

The intelligence from Mexico is not important. Congress was still sitting, and it was expected that a moderate tariff bill would pass. The revolutionary movements spoken of in previous advices had been suppressed, and the gold fever was spreading among the Mexicans. All the foreigners not engaged in commerce were leaving for the placers.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The Court has left town for her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight.

On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended divine service in Whippingham Church. The Rev. Mr. Protheroe officiated.

On Wednesday evening Lady J. Russell gave a grand *soirée* at the official residence of Lord J. Russell, in Downing-street. Her Ladyship's evening parties on the two following Wednesdays (the 14th and 21st instant) will also be given in Downing-street.

The Queen and Prince Albert take their usual early walking exercise, in the grounds at Osborne, each morning. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal ride in the park, and the younger members walk every day (weather permitting).

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians landed at Dover on Monday from Ostend. Her Majesty immediately hastened to Birmingham's Royal Ship Hotel, where the Duke and Duchess de Nemours were waiting to accompany her Majesty to Claremont, and at half-past five the special trains started for town.

The Emperor of Austria has just created the King of the Belgians a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen. Under Prince Metternich no Sovereign created by a revolution obtained such a distinction.

On Tuesday afternoon, Prince Ernest of Leiningen, attended by his preceptor, Mr. Sparr, arrived at Osborne, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince. There was no other addition to the Royal dinner party.

On Wednesday evening Sir Robert Peel gave a grand entertainment in Whitehall Gardens, to a numerous circle, including the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, &c.

Viscountess Palmerston commences her agreeable *réunions* on this day (Saturday), at the noble Viscount's mansion in Carlton-gardens.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his fourth Parliamentary entertainment this session, on Saturday last, at his official residence in Eaton-square.

THE CATCH CLUB.—The noblemen and gentlemen, members of this convivial club, dined together at the Thatched House Tavern, on Tuesday evening, when his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured the meeting by his presence. There was a very large attendance of professionals.

SIR ROBERT INGLIS.—The hon. Baronet is still confined to his house. The unfortunate cause of his being laid up is a painful operation that he has had to submit to—the removal of a carbuncle, from which he has suffered severely. The operation was performed by Sir Benjamin Brodie, under whose skilful treatment Sir Robert is going on very well, though it is not expected that he will be able to resume his parliamentary duties until after the Easter recess.

The Ban Jellachich has received the Order of the Guelphs from the King of Hanover.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Professor of Moral Philosophy has given notice, that, for the remainder of his present course, he will lecture on Tuesdays and Thursdays, as well as Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and at the same hour (one o'clock).

OXFORD.

The examination for the election of a scholar for the Lusby Scholarship will take place in Magdalen Hall, on Wednesday, March 21st. The Scholarship is tenable for three years, and is open to all candidates, without regard to place of birth and education; if members of the University, they must not have exceeded the eighth term since their matriculation.

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday, March 4th, the Bishop of Oxford ordained eight deacons and one priest. On the same day the Bishop of Ripon admitted five deacons and thirteen priests into holy orders. The Bishop of Salisbury, also, on the same day, ordained nine deacons and six priests; and the Bishop of Carlisle one deacon and one priest.

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.—The question of the intonation of the service, the discontinuance of which, by order of the Dean, has caused so much unpleasant feeling, has, at length, been finally settled by the Bishop in his capacity of visitor. The Bishop has enjoined the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral to uphold and maintain the celebration of the choral services in the Cathedral, according to the usages and practice observed before the order of the 5th of December, 1848. The Bishop further enjoins that any material change in the usages and constitutions of the Cathedral shall be submitted to him for confirmation; and that, in future, more careful attention shall be paid to the provision of the statute in electing minor canons than appears to have been given to it at the last election. The practice of chanting has, therefore, been resumed.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM IN FRANCE.—(From a Correspondent.)—For the especial benefit of those who visit Paris for only a few days, allow me to state two simple facts:—1. It is wholly unnecessary to take a 5s. passport from London, as, whether you do or not, you must get another at (say) Boulogne, and pay just the same for it in either case.—2. When in Paris, there is no necessity to trouble yourself about your passport at all. Bring it back just as you got it, and it is equally serviceable.—The public seem to be strangely unaware of these facts, and allow themselves to be deluded by guide-books.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Marriage (Scotland) Bill and the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Bill were, on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, read a third time and passed, after a protest from the Earl of ABERDEEN.

The Vice-Guardians of Unions (Ireland) Bill and the Overseers (Cities and Boroughs) Bill were, on the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, read a second time. The noble Marquis moved the second reading of the Relief of Distress (Ireland)—the £50,000 grant—Bill.

Lord BROUGHAM condemned the system of accustoming the Irish to rely on assistance doled out by Parliament. This sum was too little to do good, but it was too much to ask the people of England to give. However, considering the urgency of the existing distress, he felt it would be impossible for him to oppose the bill.

After a few observations from the Earl of WICKLOW, the bill was read a second time.

The Buckingham Summer Assizes Bill was likewise read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. HUME gave notice of his intention to move, as an amendment to Mr. Disraeli's motion, that if the local taxation of the country pressed too heavily on the agricultural interests, of which assumed fact there was no evidence, it ought to be adjusted, but, with a view to the speedy relief of all classes, that there should be a reduction of the expenditure of the country, so as to allow of a reduction of taxes, especially of the Excise duties on hops and malt.—Mr. EWART thereupon withdrew, in favour of Mr. Hume's resolution, the amendment he had placed on the paper.

To a question from Alderman THOMPSON, Lord PALMERSTON stated that no answer had been received from the Government of the United States of America to Mr. Crampton's letter of the 16th of January last, respecting the proposed relaxation of the British Navigation Laws.

THE LATE BATTLE IN INDIA.

Mr. HUME put a question to the Prime Minister respecting India, which excited the greatest attention. The hon. member said that the affairs of India were in a state that could not but excite the deepest interest of the people of Great Britain. Certain facts had been developed in the despatches and intelligence brought by the last and preceding mails, that justified him in inquiring whether the Government had taken measures to ensure at the head of the army in India a person in whom that army could have confidence, and who would employ those advantages which science and art afforded to those who knew how to avail themselves of them?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the subject of India must certainly excite the greatest interest. He could only then say that, after considering the intelligence brought by the mail, the Government had offered to her Majesty such advice as they calculated would meet the emergencies that had arisen. He had not received her Majesty's answer; but as soon as he should, he would give the House information without delay.

To a question from Mr. URQUHART, Lord PALMERSTON promised to lay such papers on the table as would explain the reasons why Sir W. Parker's fleet had been present in the Bay of Naples.

In answer to Mr. Horsman, Sir G. GREY stated that an Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was in an advanced state of preparation.

Mr. HERBES inquired whether Lord Elgin had forwarded the address sent to him by the great meeting held at Hamilton, West Canada, against the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and, if so, why it had not been laid on the table? Mr. HAWES thought that all the papers respecting the Navigation Laws had been, or were about to be, laid on the table.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—THE RATE IN AID.

The adjourned debate on the resolutions proposed by the Government for a rate in aid of the Irish Poor-Laws was resumed by

Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE.—The hon. member said that it was evident the Poor-Law had been a complete failure in the south and west of Ireland. The proposal made by the Government was an acknowledgment of that fact; and the remedy they suggested was to ruin the north and east, without the slightest chance of materially benefiting the south and west, but with the certainty of reducing all to the same level of destitution. England was, it appeared, to advance the money on the security of this rate in aid; but he had little hope that the money would ever be repaid, because he did not believe that more than three or four thousand pounds would be collected under the rate in aid. Some bold measures were necessary to restore Ireland to prosperity. The transfer of land should be simplified, by facilitating the granting of good titles, and thus making the land an article of easy commerce. By these means it would fall into the hands of those who had both capital and enterprise to cultivate it properly. The measure before the committee was but a temporary shift, and was wholly insufficient for its professed object; and therefore, if forced to a division, he should be compelled to vote against the resolutions.

Sir R. PEEL said that it was evident the proprietors had, in many parts of Ireland, made great efforts to meet the calamity that had fallen on the country; and in many instances, when the rates had not been paid, utter inability to pay was too often the reason of non-payment. Such being the case, he thought it would be most unfair to excite prejudices against the Irish landlords in the minds of the people of England. For his own part, he could not think of leaving the unfortunate persons now reduced to the very brink of destitution to die without extending the hand of charity to save them. He had voted for the grant of £50,000, and, were there no other means of preventing the people from famishing, he would not refuse his assent to a vote of a similar description. He, therefore, was willing to vote for the resolutions proposed by the Government, and was prepared to contend that the rest of the United Kingdom had a right to call on Ireland to make great sacrifices in order to support her poor. In England the principle of vicinage was adopted, and the adjoining parish was called on to aid a parish in distress; but the principle of vicinage could not at present be applied to Ireland. A general rate in aid was the only rate of the sort that could be levied. The right hon. Baronet proceeded to give his opinions upon the mode of permanently changing the condition of Ireland. Having referred to the settlement of Ulster by James I., he said that he saw no hope for the improvement of the west of Ireland except from some comprehensive plan for transferring the land from its present to entirely new proprietors, with new feelings and new spirits, who would have the capital, the ability, and the energy to cultivate the soil properly. This indispensable change of property should not be effected by means of individual barter, but through the instrumentality of a commission, which might be appointed by the Government, who could get possession of the property, and then arrange the distribution of it; but that religious distinction, which was a part of the plan of James I. in the settlement of Ulster, should be avoided. Few, if any, transfers would take place under the act passed last year, and therefore he believed that some such commission as that he suggested would be absolutely necessary. With respect to a property-tax for Ireland, which had been advocated by some Irish members, he would have no objection to consider the propriety of such a tax—after the rate in aid should be paid; and he would not object to apply the proceeds of that property-tax to the extrication from its present difficulties. The right hon. Baronet concluded his speech by quoting a ballad, written at the time of the Irish rebellion of 1798, which described Erin with

Her back to Great Britain, her face to the west,

and significantly reminded the House that the face of Ireland would still be continued to be turned to the west, though by judicious measures we might succeed in inducing her to turn her regards to the east.

Major BLACKALL moved an amendment to the effect that a rate of sixpence in the pound be levied on all properties and incomes above £150 a year, as an auxiliary fund to meet the present distress. The hon. and gallant member contended that it was useless to look to a Poor-law without other measures, such as those for the encouragement of arterial drainage, of railways, and the like reproductive works. The proposal of the Government would throw the burden on particular parts of Ireland, and on those who had made the greatest exertions; whereas, by his amendment, he desired to have the rate in aid fairly laid on all parts and conditions of Ireland alike.

Sir Edward McNaghten, Mr. Scully, Sir W. Verner, Mr. C. Clements, Mr. Bourke, and Sir A. Brooke, spoke in opposition to the ministerial resolution; Mr. E. B. Roche supported it.

Sir G. GREY gathered, from the many speeches delivered during the debate, the general admission that the distress existing in some of the unions in the north and south of Ireland rendered some extraordinary aid indispensable; and likewise the pretty general admission that the time was come when repeated applications to the Imperial Parliament for assistance should cease. The question, then, was, would the rate in aid recommended by the Government answer the requirements of the time? He thought it would, and that it was not liable to the objections urged against it. An income-tax for local purposes had been proposed; but what, he asked, was that but a rate in aid? If Irish members were really anxious to have an income-tax imposed upon Ireland, and if their constituents agreed to it, he was not prepared, speaking on the part of the Government, to say that such a tax might not be levied. With respect to the suggestion made by Sir R. Peel, the Home Secretary said that he agreed with the right honourable Baronet in thinking that the permanent remedy for Ireland was to be sought only in the transfer of the great bulk of the property from encumbered and helpless landlords to new and more energetic proprietors; but he could not go the length with him in condemning the Act of last year, or in thinking the appointment of a commission to purchase the land and re-distribute it as the best mode of operation.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved that the Chairman report progress.

Lord J. RUSSELL could not consent to a further adjournment after this preliminary resolution had been debated two nights.

The committee divided:—

For reporting progress	104
Against it	251
Majority against reporting progress	147

Lord CASTLEREAGH again moved an adjournment, to which Lord J. RUSSELL assented, giving notice that he would go on with the debate to-morrow evening, and that he would postpone the second reading of the Navigation-Law Bills to Friday.

The CHAIRMAN reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Spirits (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Petty Sessions Bill, as amended in committee, was considered, and the amendments were agreed to.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

SUPPLY OF ARMS BY ENGLAND TO THE SICILIANS.

Lord STANLEY asked whether a contractor who was in the habit of supplying arms to the British Government had been allowed to withdraw such arms from the Government stores for the purpose of supplying them to the insurgents in Sicily?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was glad of an opportunity of explaining the real state of the case. A gentleman who had been habitually a contractor for arms to the British Government did, in the course of last autumn, before the armistice in Sicily was concluded, or at any rate before it was known to be concluded in this country, make an application to the Board of Ordnance for permission to take back from the stores some guns which he had manufactured for her Majesty's service, and that, too, for the avowed purpose of fulfilling another contract, made with the Sicilian Government at that time, for whose use those guns were wanted. The Board of Ordnance refused their assent to that application, until an application was made in another quarter, namely, to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. That application was made; and then the Board of Ordnance received permission to give the contractor the facilities which he desired, and they consequently allowed him to take the arms out of store. This permission was afterwards regretted; and our Government was fully authorised, if called upon, to explain the matter, and to state that it had occurred through inadvertence, and that measures would be taken to prevent its recurrence in future.

After some further discussion respecting the proper policy to be pursued by England with regard to the Sicilian question, in which Lord Ellenborough, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duke of Wellington, and the Earl of Minto took part, the matter dropped.

CRIMINAL RETURNS (IRELAND).—A motion of Lord MONTEAGLE for Irish criminal returns, and for returns showing the mortality during each of the last five years in the Irish prisons, was agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Lord J. RUSSELL announced that the advice which, as he intimated the preceding day, the Ministers had given to her Majesty, with reference to the conduct of military affairs in the Punjab, was, that Sir Charles Napier should be appointed Commander-in-Chief in India; that her Majesty had been pleased fully to approve that appointment; that both the Duke of Wellington and the (Lord John) had seen Sir Charles Napier that day, and that he was ready to obey the commands of her Majesty, and to proceed to India.

POOR-LAWS (IRELAND.)

The House then went into committee upon the Poor-Laws (Ireland), when the adjourned debate was resumed by

Mr. Grogan, who, in opposing the resolutions, reiterated many of the arguments of preceding speakers—that the proposed rate in aid was based upon a novel and an unjust principle; that no case calling for it had been made out, but a bare plea of necessity had been put forward; that the system of the Irish Poor-Law was oppressive, and its management defective; that an advance must be made, in the first instance, by the Imperial Exchequer; and that the rate in aid would be a very fragile security. The outlay of capital upon reproductive labour in other parts of Ireland was checked by an apprehension that it would be swallowed up by the destitution in the west; and the emigration caused by the Poor-Law drained the country of the very class required at home. Mr. Grogan then entered into the labyrinth of that vital part of the question—the area of taxation, and noticed the contributions made in the west of Ireland for religious objects as inconsistent with its asserted anti-destitution.

Mr. CALLAGHAN supported the rate, not, as it appeared, from any particular liking for it, but because the Government were bound to preserve the people from starvation, and he could not suggest a better expedient.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL had come to the conclusion to support the amendment of Mr. Blackall, upon the ground, that, if destitution in the west of Ireland should be relieved from other parts, it was fair that the contribution in aid should be laid upon property in general.

The Earl of LINCOLN had greater difficulty than he ever felt in coming to a decision upon this question, not that he felt any doubt as to the principle of the measure or the merits of the plan; but, in the relative circumstances of the two countries, it was difficult to say "ay" or "no" without knowing something of the changes to be made in the Poor-Law, and the measures in contemplation affecting the social condition of Ireland. The necessity of affording extraneous aid to certain unions being admitted, as well as that it must come from Ireland, there remained only two questions—whether it should come from a part or the whole of Ireland, and in what mode? He could not agree with Lord J. Russell in basing this proposition upon the principle of equivalent taxation, or that this was a temporary expedient to meet a temporary evil; it was a temporary remedy for an increasing evil. Then the amount was said to be small; if so, it might be insufficient, and the fear in Ireland was that a sixpenny rate would not be the maximum. The effect of the tax would be to unsettle the minds of the farmers in Ireland, and to stimulate an unhealthy emigration, the result of fear. The plan of the Government, he thought, would fail by reason of the inequality of the valuation; and he read a passage from the evidence of Mr. Griffiths before the Poor-Law Committee, showing that the Poor-Law valuations could not be made the basis of a general rate, which required a tenement valuation. In conclusion, Lord Lincoln thought the amendment of Mr. Blackall offered a far more efficient means of effecting the object in view, and less mischievous than the proposition of the Government. He should, therefore, vote with him; and if that amendment failed, he should support an income-tax of 7d. for Ireland, instead of a rate of 6d.

Colonel DUNNE, in opposition to the resolutions, urged over again many of the topics put forward by the preceding speakers.

Mr. MUNTZ thought that the proposition of the Government was a bad one; but as he considered that all poor-rates should be national rates, he should vote for the amendment, as he thought it more just.

Mr. MOORE should vote with the proposition of the Government, not because it was a good measure, but because it was the only one proposed that would adequately meet the emergency.

Mr. ST. GEORGE opposed the proposition, and supported the amendment.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply, denied that he had proposed this rate in aid as an equivalent for taxation not now imposed upon Ireland, and answered the objection of Lord Lincoln as to the imperfection of the Poor-Law valuation. With reference to the plan suggested by Sir R. Peel, he said it deserved the greatest respect, though the circumstances of the present times were so different from those when the settlement of Ulster took place, that a similar policy might not now answer.

The Committee then divided, when Mr. BLACKALL's amendment was negatived by 237 to 164.

A second division took place upon a proposition of Mr. REYNOLDS to confine the rate to the salaries of Government officers, mortgages, annuities, and absentees, which was likewise negatived, by 212 to 51.

A third division, upon the main question, affirmed the resolutions proposed by the Government by 206 to 34.

The resolutions were then reported, and the House adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND moved the second reading of the Real Property Transfer Bill, the principle of which he described to be to facilitate the transfer of estates by simplifying titles, and thus rendering them more marketable. The *modus operandi* proposed by his measure was the registration, not merely of the estates themselves, but of the incumbrances upon them, and the enactment that a thirty years' undisturbed possession subsequent to registration should establish an unquestionable title. It was also the intention of the bill to make transfers of real estates as short and simple as the transfer of stock.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL admitted that the object in view was most desirable to secure; but, after examining the clauses, it was his opinion that the bill would give rise to more litigation than any other that had ever been brought under the consideration of the Legislature.

After some discussion, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he could not allow the bill to be read a second time; and therefore, to avoid all mis-construction, he moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day—*adjourned*.

The LORD ADVOCATE supported the amendment.

After some remarks from Sir R. FAIR and Sir H. VERNER, the division—

For the second reading	55
Against it	45

Majority against the Government

The bill was read a second time, and was ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

On the motion of Mr. P. Wood, the Affirmation Bill was read a second time

without observation, and the committee fixed for the 28th inst.

The Life Policies of Assurance Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Mr. FAOAN.

SICILY.

Mr. BANKES moved for a return of the arms taken out of her Majesty's stores, by permission of the Government, for the purpose of being delivered to the insurgents in Sicily. The hon. member described the effect of Lord Minto's presence in Italy some time past as that of encouraging the subjects of our ally, the King of the Two Sicilies, in rebellion, and charged Lord Palmerston with managing to evade discussion on all foreign transactions; he also condemned the noble Lord for giving his sanction to the delivery of arms from the Royal Arsenal to a contractor for arms to the insurgents of Sicily. The terms of the hon. member's motion were—"An account of the ordnance stores returned from that department to any contractor, in the year 1848, for the purpose of being sent to the Sicilian insurgents in arms against her Majesty's ally, the King of the Two Sicilies, with the consent of her Majesty's Government."

Lord PALMERSTON was willing to assent to "a return of the arms returned from the ordnance stores to any contractor, in the year 1848, for the purpose of being sent to Sicily," but he would not assent to the subsequent words of the motion. The noble Lord said that the hon. member had chosen a very fit time for himself to make his attack, because it was a time when he was utterly ignorant of the subject. The noble Lord denied that he ever made objection to the discussion of foreign affairs when the documents in explanation of them were before the House; but it was the practice of those who wished to find fault with those transactions to make their attacks when the documents were not before them, and to avoid all question of them when full information was afforded. The noble Lord twitted the hon. member with being one of the old school of politicians, who believed that Kings ruled by "right divine;" and

he, for himself, would not consent to stigmatise the Sicilians as rebels. Having insisted that the character of this country stood as high, and that its moral influence was as great, as ever, the Foreign Secretary said, the permission to deliver the arms to the contractor had been given through inadvertence, and that the Government had taken measures to explain the circumstances to the Court of Naples, and to give assurance that such inadvertence should not again occur. He added the practice of the Government of France in selling arms to whoever wished to purchase them, as a proof that what had been done here was not so out of all precedent as had been supposed.

After a few words from Sir J. WALSH,

Mr. J. O'CONNELL congratulated Lord Palmerston on his conversion to the principle that a nation had a right to demand any government it desired, and he trusted that Ireland would have the support of the noble Lord when it demanded its ancient constitution, and repudiated not the right divine of Kings, but the right divine of Parliaments.

Mr. M'GREGOR defended the Sicilians, and maintained the justness of the insurrection.

Mr. HENLEY and Mr. HUME made some observations; when

Lord J. RUSSELL said it was a most unusual course to introduce words into a simple return that was not opposed, expressive of an opinion upon the conduct of the King of the Two Sicilies and his subjects. The noble Lord exonerated Lord Palmerston from all blame, except that arising from a very excusable inadvertence, and declared that it was Lord Palmerston himself who suggested to the Cabinet that what he had done was not strictly justifiable. The only resemblance between Ireland and Sicily was, that they were both islands. If the Sovereigns of Italy had made moderate reforms twenty years ago—such reforms as Lord Minto had counselled—Italy would have been spared the anarchy and bloodshed that she now endured, and the condition of Europe would have been very different from what it is.

Mr. BANKES replied, offering to strike out the word "insurgents" from his motion, and to substitute for the words "consent of her Majesty's Government," the words "consent of her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

Lord PALMERSTON refused the proposed modification of the motion, and the House divided at ten minutes before six o'clock:—

For Mr. Bankes's motion	..	..	..	39
Against it	..	..	..	124
Majority against the motion	..	..	..	—85

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Larceny Acts Amendment Bill passed through Committee.
The Commons Inclosure Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE PALACE COURT.

The Earl of FORTESCUE moved that there be laid before their Lordships' House the Patent of Charles II., constituting the Palace Court. The noble Lord complained that certain returns he had moved for from the office of that Court had not contained the information which had been required.

Lord BROUGHTAM thought that any Small Debts Court ought not to be abolished without necessity. The noble and learned Lord vindicated the conduct of the officers of the Court.

The motion was agreed to.

The Buckinghamshire Summer Assizes Bill was read a third time and passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

Captain PEECHELL enquired whether the Commissioners of Poor-laws intended to sanction the repayment to unions and parishes of expenses incurred by them for the maintenance of the poor belonging to other parishes, to whom relief had been refused in consequence of an erroneous interpretation of the law of settlement by the Poor-law Commissioners?

Sir EDWARD BAINES said, in all cases where the accounts had been audited and closed, the Commissioners had no power to re-open them.

Mr. MONSELL gave notice, that on that day fortnight he should call the attention of the House to the subject of emigration.

PRIZE MONEY.—In reply to Captain Pechell, Captain BERKELEY said, he hoped in a short time to be able to lay before the House the new scheme that had been devised for a revision of the distribution of prize money, which he trusted would be satisfactory to the hon. and gallant member.

TRANSPORTATION OF CONVICTS.

Lord MAHON then rose, pursuant to notice, to call the attention of the House to the instructions issued in 1846, 1847, and 1848, with respect to the transportation and discipline of convicts. The noble Lord proceeded to refer at some length to the present system of management of convicts in the penal settlements, for the purpose of shewing that Earl Grey had set aside, without due consideration, certain salutary arrangements for the management of convicts which had been made by his predecessors in office. He complained that between November, 1846, and June, 1848, Earl Grey made no less than five changes in the instructions issued by his predecessors for the management of convicts. He had intimated transportation would be virtually abolished, and that a system of government emigration would be instituted. Shortly afterwards a further change was intimated, namely, that instead of facilities for emigration being provided by the Government, a system of compulsory banishment would be substituted. Having referred to some alterations that had been made by Earl Grey, the noble Lord observed that he feared they could not give their entire sanction and approval to all changes that had been thus made. He suggested the expediency of resuming the scheme of establishing a new penal settlement in North Australia, and pointed out other changes which had been made by Earl Grey, which he believed had been most injurious to the discipline and reform of the convicts. Having moved for the production of the despatches connected with this subject,

Mr. HERBERT seconded the motion, and referred to the over-crowded state of the prisons in Ireland, from the number of convicts under sentence of transportation without any means being placed at the disposal of the local authorities for their removal. He trusted the Government would take an early opportunity of remedying this state of things.

Sir GEORGE GREY said every person at all acquainted with the subject would admit the difficulties with which it was surrounded. With regard to the inconsistencies which Lord Mahon had charged upon the present head of the Colonial office, the noble Lord must be aware that the system which had been laid down was one that required great care and great caution; and at the time that line of proceeding was resolved upon, the House would bear in mind that it was distinctly understood that many and important modifications might hereafter be required. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to detail the alterations and modifications that had been introduced in the administration of the penal settlements, and defended the course that Earl Grey had adopted in carrying out the system of separate confinement among the convicts at home. He believed that system had been attended with the most beneficial results in the amendment and reformation of criminals. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to point out the results that had followed from the system adopted by the Government, and regretted that Lord Mahon had not offered any suggestions of a practical nature which might have been adopted by the Government.

Mr. HUME thought the interests of the country had not been sufficiently attended to in the manner in which convicts were despatched from this country to the colonies.

After some few observations from Sir J. PAKINGTON,—

Mr. GLADSTONE said, when he came into office he thought it his duty to put a stop to transportation to Van Diemen's Land. He admitted that the adoption of the new system was attended with great horrors, but the authorities were not answerable for its failure, for the rules under which the probation system had been attempted to be carried out were glaringly bad. The Government were kept for years in the dark, and when it was determined to strike a blow, the Government had to depend on private information. He thought it due to Lord Stanley that this statement should be made. The probation system was still carried out in Van Diemen's Land; and, according to the last reports, the horrors had almost, if not altogether ceased; therefore it was clear that they were not essential parts of the system. He thought there was a great precipitancy on the part of the Secretary of the Colonies in breaking up the establishment of Norfolk Island, and the removal of convicts to Van Diemen's Land. He could assure the noble Lord that no discretion had been allowed Sir W. Denison in this matter. His orders from Lord Grey were categorical. Sir W. Denison had taken upon himself to disobey those orders, and his disobedience had been approved of by Lord Grey. The same thing occurred with regard to New South Wales. He rejoiced at the intimation which had been made by the Government, that they were prepared to struggle with the difficulties of the question of transportation. He hoped the noble Lord would always keep in mind the necessity of extending the area of transportation. Our ancestors, in this respect, had been wiser than ourselves. They had diffused the convicts, so that they were absorbed in the society, whilst we had so concentrated them as to give a convict-colour to society. He regretted the abandonment of the colony of Tasmania, because he thought the opening of a new vent for convict labour would have been attended with benefit. He did not think that the character of those transported to North Australia was such as to prevent free settlers from going there; at the same time, the labour market in Van Diemen's Land was so overburdened, that it was their duty to the free labourer there to relieve him from the competition of convict labour.

Mr. EWART wished to know whether it was intended still to keep Van Diemen's Land as a penal colony, and also whether it was intended to extend the system of transportation of convicts to other colonies.

Mr. ALDERMAN SIDNEY said that one-sixth of the convicts transported annually were sent from the Central Criminal Court; and if the right hon. gentleman, the Secretary of State, had insisted upon a proper reorganization of the goals of the city of London, he believed that the number of transports would be greatly diminished. He complained that the Secretary of State had not been sufficiently firm in insisting upon the introduction of an improved system of discipline in the City prisons.

Mr. POULETT SCROPE asked who were responsible for the frightful state of the Irish gaols, to which allusion had been made during the debate? In the gaol of Galway 121 persons had died in twenty-three days, and the majority of them were persons who had been ejected, and had been committed as vagrants. He asked who were the parties responsible for this state of things?

Sir G. GREY, in answer to the various questions, said that the duration of the period of probation would depend upon the conduct of the prisoners. The colonies to which convicts had recently been sent were New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and the Cape of Good Hope; and that, with regard to the Irish prisoners, he believed there was every disposition on the part of the Irish Government to reform the prison.

The motion was then agreed to.

BURDENS ON THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

Mr. DISRAELI then rose, and first presenting a petition from upwards of 2000 ratepayers of the counties of Cambridge and Suffolk in favour of Protection, and against the Malt-Tax, proceeded as follows:—Sir, I rise with the hope that I may be enabled to make the House of Commons consent to night to a measure of justice, of conciliation, and of policy. (Hear.) It is not my intention upon this occasion to enter into any detailed demonstration to shew that great distress exists in the agricultural districts of the country. Whether that distress exists or does not exist is not necessary for the argument on which I mean to recommend to your attention the resolutions I have placed upon the table of the House. But I shall not enter into details upon the subject, for another reason—because I believe it is generally acknowledged that such distress does exist. (Hear, hear.) It is only a few nights since an hon. gentleman, a member of the House, came forward in his place, and offered to volunteer his evidence in that behalf—a witness certainly who is not to be suspected of any morbid sympathy with the agriculturists of this country. I mean the hon. member for Manchester. ("Hear" and laughter.) He told us upon that occasion that it could not be concealed that distress existed among the agricultural classes of the community—distress severe and painful. I am willing, in the present state of affairs, to depend upon his testimony in that particular. (Hear.) Nor, Sir, am I about to enter upon any inquiry into the causes of that distress; for neither is that necessary to the argument which I mean to urge in support of the resolutions that I have laid before the House. But if I inquired what were the causes of this distress, I would also appeal to the testimony of another witness who sits on the benches opposite—a witness who is admitted by all persons acquainted with the subject to be of great and unimpeachable authority—I mean the hon. member for the West Riding of Yorkshire. (Laughter)—that hon. gentleman, on a recent occasion, when he communicated to his assembled fellow-countrymen the political programme of his intended course of action, spoke of the farmers of England with sympathy (Laughter), lamented their condition, and, with a feeling that did infinite credit to his candour, pronounced that they had not been fairly dealt with in the changes that had taken place. So much, Sir, for the fact, and the causes of that fact. Nor, in the third place, is it my intention to enter into any controversy on the character of those causes to which I refer as productive of these results. It is not my intention to introduce any controversy into this discussion as to the policy which dictated those changes in the law which gave the hon. gentleman, the member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, an opportunity of stating that the agricultural classes of this country had not been fairly treated. (Hear.) I hold the same opinions I have always held upon these measures, the same feelings I have always felt, the same principles which I have sometimes attempted to develop in this House. I still believe that your new commercial system is founded upon erroneous principles. (Hear.) I still believe that in constructing that system you have mistaken, and departed from those rules which regulate a beneficial exchange of commodities between one country and another. (Hear.) I still believe, that, in attempting to remedy the inconvenience of hostile tariffs by opening your ports to other countries, you have taken a course that diminishes the efficacy of British industry. (Hear.) I still believe that, under that system, native labour must give more of native produce for the produce of foreign labour than it gave heretofore; and that it is, to the extent of that difference, therefore, tributary to the foreigner. I still believe, that, under its influence, the country has less command of foreign productions than it formerly possessed; and, inasmuch as they are foreign productions, I still believe that you have consequently less command of the precious metals. (Hear.) I still believe that you have embarked the country in a commercial career which must end in the degradation of national industry, and which may eventually lead to the catastrophe of a financial convulsion. (Hear.) I still believe that you have but one way of extricating the country from the embarrassments which it is already experiencing, through your system, and the calamities which are impending over your commerce—namely, by a frank recognition of the principle of reciprocity as the fundamental principle of your commercial code. I still believe that the only way effectually to fight hostile tariffs is by the maintenance of discriminative and protective duties. (Hear, hear.) I still entertain these opinions; and I look to the legitimate means of obtaining for them that public approbation which is necessary to the triumph that I believe they will ultimately achieve. (Hear.) For, however I may differ with you in respect to the changes made in our commercial system, it is not my wish or desire suddenly to revert to the past state of things; or to endeavour to bring about my purpose by appealing to the passions of classes, or resting my hopes of success upon party combination. I wish the change to be gradual, because I wish it to be permanent; and I wish it to be permanent, because I believe it to be imperatively called for by the interests and the conviction of the country. I look to the legitimate means of obtaining this result—I look to public discussion upon the subject, to private investigation, to the failure of your economical prophecies, and to the fruits of your sharp experience of that system. (Hear.) But having expressed these views—having shewn that I wish to avoid controversy upon subjects unconnected with the question before the House, I should be very unwilling that any person should shrink from meeting the question in all its bearings, or that I had not formed decided opinions upon it, because the experience of every day and of every year tends only to confirm my previous convictions. Sir, after extraordinary changes of 1846 in our commercial system, changes which so deeply affected the agricultural interest of the country, it appears to me that they are fully entitled to a system of taxation which shall not press unjustly nor unfairly upon them. (Hear, hear, hear.) That is the first proposition which I lay down in this argument. My second proposition is this, that the unjust and unfair apportionment of taxation of which the agriculturists complain may be removed and redistributed; and that such distribution may furnish, if not complete relief, at least considerable relief to their present suffering condition. (Hear.) The question I have to place before you requires, in fact, very little statistical detail to introduce it to the notice of this House. Though the interests it proposes to deal with are vast, and though the results that are aimed at through its adoption are very considerable, still the question, in itself, is extremely simple. Like every question that depends upon first principles, it is clear and easy of appreciation. It appears from the accounts published at the end of 1848, that not less than ten millions sterling has been levied by direct taxation upon the real property of this country—the poor-rate, the county-rate, the highway-rate, the church-rate, and all that variety of rates to which I may think it necessary as I proceed to allude, and which are altogether levied on the real property of this kingdom. If we add to this sum of £10,000,000 another direct tax, which strictly and legally speaking is also a local tax, the land tax—because it is assessed in localities, by local jurisdictions, each locality having to pay its particular though it may be limited quota—the real property of this country pays at this moment twelve millions of taxes, to which no other species of property is subjected. (Hear, hear, hear.) This question will be placed before us in a manner which will convey the necessary result in a moment in any gentleman's mind, if we ascertain the amount upon which these twelve millions of taxes is levied—the annual amount on which it is levied, and compare that annual amount with the whole annual income of the country. (Hear, hear, hear.) We have all of us materials in our possession by which we can frame this calculation, and arrive at this result. Every gentleman knows that the ten millions I have referred to—or I may say, speaking generally, the twelve millions—is raised upon a rental contributed by the real property of the country, to the amount of sixty-seven millions per annum; that is, the twelve millions per annum is raised upon a rental—an assessed rental—to the amount of sixty-seven millions per annum. We have no difficulty in ascertaining what is the total income of England at this moment. We have before us a Parliamentary paper moved by an honourable gentleman, whom I believe I see opposite, the paper No. 747, which gives us the amount of income tax paid by England and Wales to the 25th of April, I think, in the year 1846. This paper was laid before the House in 1847. It is a mere mechanical operation, to calculate, from the amount of property and income-tax contributed under the five schedules by England and Wales in 1846, the amount of the total income of the country as represented by that tax. The total income, then, of England in the year ending 1846 (from the last return under the 5 schedules) was £186,808,000; but, inasmuch as in the 67 millions which is the rental, the assessed rental of the real property of England, every class of property, without limit, is included (even cottages being assessed to the poor-rate), in order to calculate the relative proportion of that assessed rental of the real property of the country with the whole property of England, it will be necessary to ascertain how much income is furnished by those properties which are not assessed to the property and income tax, and to do that I shall take the rule which was laid down by the right hon. gentleman the member for Tamworth—a great and cautious authority—when he introduced the property tax himself. Then, Sir Robert Peel, in making his statement (I will read from the note in Hansard) took the incomes under £150 as a quarter of the income of the whole country. Now, a third of £186,800,000, which appears under the five schedules, is £62,266,666, and, speaking, of course, in round numbers, that makes the whole income of the country £249,000,000 sterling. Now, the question that I have to ask the House is this: Why should these ten or twelve millions sterling of direct taxation be levied upon a portion of the whole income of the country, which is in fact little more than a fourth of the whole amount? (Hear, hear.) Now, Sir, this is a simple question. It is a question in which this country is deeply interested, and one which a great portion of the people of this country are asking themselves. (Hear.) It requires no mystification of figures to show that the whole income of the country is 249 millions, and yet, for the purposes to which I have referred, you assess these 10 or 12 millions on only one-fourth of the income of the country. (Hear, hear.) Now on what principle of justice can you defend this system? (Hear, hear.) What are the objects of all this local taxation? The maintenance of the poor of the country—the maintenance of the means of internal communication—the administration of justice—the maintenance of the sacred fabrics of the country. Are not these affairs in which all people are equally interested? (Hear, hear.) Upon what plea—on what principle can you vindicate a system which makes only one-fourth of the income of the country liable to these great charges? (Hear, hear, hear.) Sir, this question has been incidentally introduced in the House before; and I may, perhaps, say, without meaning offence to any one, that it has been treated somewhat superficially. (Hear, hear, hear.) There have been attempts to raise up idle and odious controversies between the landowners and manufacturers as to which contributed most to the poor-rate, or who might contribute more to the poor-rate, and endless and vexatious controversies of that kind. Now it is maintained that it is house property that bears the greater portion. I do not enter into these discussions. I am not one of those who wish to depreciate the importance of house property. I am not one of those who wish for a moment to shut my

eyes to the fact, that during the last half-century there has been a great change in the relative position of the different sections of real property. Far from wishing to disbelieve or to conceal it from myself I look upon the result as one of the most satisfactory kind (Hear, hear, hear), as it proves the prosperity of our country; and it proves it by the best of all possible tests—a greater amount of fixed capital applied to the land of this country. I agree that towns, as well as agricultural districts, are assessed for the support of the poor in a manner which I am not at all surprised is often considered unequal and disproportionate. I admit that their contributions are ample—more than ample; that they are generous. (Hear, hear.) I quite sympathise with the possessors of real property in towns, who are so unequally and disproportionately assessed. (Hear, hear.) The measure which I shall introduce, if the House will go into a Committee of the whole House to-night, is one which will relieve the suffering towns, is one which will meet those complaints of which I hear so much from the members for Bradford and Manchester, and the other great seats and marts of commercial enterprise. I sympathise with their sufferings—I acknowledge their grievances. I say it is intolerable that the possessors of real property in these towns, though they are only one-fourth of the property of the country, should bear the whole of the grievous burden of these charges. So it is with other and very important species of property—property which is very amply and ably represented in this House. I mean the railway interest. I acknowledge that nothing is more monstrous than the means to which the different railway companies are compelled to resort, in order to avoid the payment of the sums raised for poor-rates. I entirely agree in all their complaints; but I cannot agree in the remedy which is proposed. I cannot see the justice in railway companies throwing off such an infliction from themselves, and trying to throw it all on the agricultural interest. (Hear, hear.) I acknowledge the grievance of the railway interest, that they should have to pay for the whole property of the country—the whole of the real property of the country, whilst they are only a section of a fourth part. If they support the great measure I am about to propose to the House of Commons, they will obtain the remedy which they desire. The same may be said with respect to those other great trading companies—those companies which supply us with water and light, and which are perpetually wrangling on the subject of the poor-rates. I think their complaints are perfectly just. Some of these companies seem to think it an act of great success and triumph if they can inflict a portion of this evil on others. I think it most unjust that these water and gas companies should be visited with a tax of this kind merely because they form a section of a fourth part of the country. These companies will have an opportunity of obtaining redress by supporting the measure which I am about to introduce—a measure founded in justice, and one therefore which I believe will succeed. (Hear.) If one calmly considers this case—if it were not in England that it occurred to us—if we were travelling in a foreign country, and for the first time became acquainted with a system of finance so remarkable—if we were in a strange country, and learned that, independently of taking the whole of the taxation of that country, there was a private and separate revenue, an income assessed only on one-fourth part of the property of the realm—why, what would be the conclusion we should draw? We should say this must be some portion of a country inhabited by the remnant of some conquered race; it must be some proscribed and oppressed section of the country: they have been conquered, and they are now suffering under the bitter proof of their vassalage, which not your civilization and political economy have been able to remove. (Hear, hear, hear.) Those who support this system say that it has been instituted for the advantage of the proud and rapacious aristocracy of the country (hear, hear)—the people who have made all the laws, and according to the most enlightened of those who now instruct us, always make the law for their own advantage. But the most serious thing—the most anomalous part of this almost unparalleled state of affairs, is, that it is not the law of the country. (Hear, hear.) The law of England, which has always been the law of common sense, never for a moment anticipated conclusions so monstrous and oppressive. I need not now, considering those whom I am addressing, who are perfectly familiar with these matters, remind them that our statutes never anticipated, or even for a moment enforced, such monstrous doctrines. We know that, under the Act of Elizabeth, all the inhabitants, according to their means, were called upon to support the poor. We know very well, in comparatively modern times, the Act of William and Mary, the first which legally, or rather legislatively, established the land tax—it was called only a land tax, although it was a tax upon property of all kinds. These are not questions for controversy. The land tax extended even to offices, and I believe that offices as old as the time of William and Mary still pay the fourpence in the pound required by the act. I believe the judges of the land to this day pay the tax. It is also known that our courts have repeatedly, and even in very modern times, decided that all the property of this country of all kinds is liable to these imposts, which only real property has continued to pay. I need not remind honourable gentlemen that stock in trade only escapes every year in consequence of an annual bill—an annual bill passed by the rapacious aristocracy to exempt stock in trade from the payment of poor-rates, and to inflict injury on that description of property in which they are themselves peculiarly interested. (Hear, hear.) I ask, in the first place, what show of reason can be advanced, why, for the objects for which these rates are raised and these taxes levied, the whole property of these districts should not be liable? Whether a man's property consists of broad acres, or whether he receives resources from any other source, surely he is equally liable to the maintenance of the poor—equally interested in maintaining the roads, in securing the administration of justice; and, for the good of his soul, I hope he goes to church. No argument can be advanced against this. Expediency, you may suggest. You may say, the system has gone on, and it is now difficult, if not impossible, to alter the system. This is an argument, if argument it can be called, quite inconsistent with the principles of justice. (Hear, hear.) No man can lay it down, or maintain for a moment that it is just, that other property should be exempt. Now, Sir, I will admit fully, fairly, and freely, that the difficulty, perhaps even the impossibility of rating property in localities in any satisfactory manner is very great; but I am of opinion that if we pursue this important inquiry in a less superficial spirit, many of the difficulties will disappear, or a solution for them be found. In the first place, it appears to me that a great deal of the difficulty arises from a confusion of terms. I doubt much whether the purposes from which these local rates are levied can be called purposes of a local character. On the contrary, I think they are purposes of a wider and more comprehensive character. I take, for example, the first and most important tax which is thus directly levied in these districts—the tax for the maintenance of the poor. I know no *a priori* reason why the maintenance of the poor should be the duty of any particular locality. The maintenance of the poor is either a matter of policy or it is a sort of duty. I think, looking at our ancient statutes, our predecessors viewed it probably in the limited light of policy. If so, it may be despatched almost in a sentence. To allow people to die of famine is to produce mendicancy and violence; and certainly the most convenient way to defend your person from assault, and your property from rapine, is a poor law. But I do not understand even in that limited view of the case, why the rate should be levied on either one or two classes. The question of a poor law is viewed in a much higher light. It is recognised throughout the country and in this House as a social duty, justified by the highest state policy, and under the sanction of religion. (Hear, hear.) But if the maintenance of the poor is a social duty, it is one which must affect every man according to his means. (Hear, hear.) You cannot lay down that particular districts ought to support their poor, unless you can prove that they produce their poor, and unless you can assure them against the results of your legislation, which may interfere with the employment of their poor. The very transition from war to peace may throw out a whole district from employment; yet that very district has neither waged nor declared war, and therefore, it is not responsible for the maintenance of the persons so thrown out of employment. That is a view of the question which, if followed up in a country like England, would probably throw light in a variety of circumstances having reference to this subject. The alteration of a fashion may cause poverty in a district in which the fashion has never been pursued. The invention of a new machine in the north of England—in Manchester for instance—may throw the whole town of Northampton out of employment. (Hear, hear.) In those parts of England the rural districts which are held up to reprobation in this House for not employing the poor, and for the continued existence of uncontrollable pauperism in them—which were brought forward as an evidence that protection to agriculture did not provide sufficient wages for the labourer—those districts have formerly been the seats of manufactures which are now desolate. The manufacturers have left them, but they have left behind them a population which the land is unable to absorb. (Hear, hear.) The misery and low wages of the west of England have been brought forward as evidence that under a system of protection the labourer could not receive high wages. Now, in Lincolnshire, where there have never been any manufactures, the wages are high; but this is not the case in Sussex, where iron manufactures once flourished, and have now become obsolete, and where the population cannot be absorbed in agricultural employment. This will always be so in an ancient country, where there are such constant fluctuations of condition and employment amongst the great mass of the people. I might fairly say this—that either the nation must support the poor, or that you must throw them on the employers, the men who have profited by their labour. Yet in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the very circumstances which throw the lower classes out of employ, are the cause also of the distress of their employers. If I go to the highway rate—that great tax on internal communication, the same view of the question immediately offers itself. It is very easy to make flippant observations in debate, and say why do not the farmers pay for the roads which they use? First of all, I must say it is not historically true that the roads were made for the farmers, though they use them. If no one but the agricultural class used these roads, then there might be some justice in the assertion that the farmers should maintain them; but inasmuch as everybody uses these roads, at least up to the time of the invention of railroads, and they were constantly travelled over by all the clerks and commissioners of all the manufacturers of England, they must be considered as having been made and maintained for the general public use. I will take the case of a gentleman belonging to the Midland Counties, who in a time of distress looks at the estimates, which I think is a practice growing up in every part of the country; he opens the estimates, and he finds a sum of £500,000 or £700,000 set down for the packet service. He says "What is this £700,000, to which I am called upon to contribute? Three-fourths of all the letters which are carried are for the merchants of London and Liverpool; and as to the remaining fourth, they would not be carried at all, were it not for the manufacturing three-fourths. What have I therefore to do with the packet service? Let a rate be struck in London or Liverpool for the packet service." (Hear.) This is a clear case of local taxation. (Hear.) Or this midland county gentleman being, like the King of Bohemia, unaccustomed to the sea; might object to harbours of

refuge. He may say, "I have no ships; if you must have a rate, put it on our maritime towns—the cinque ports, if you please, but not on me." (Hear, hear, hear.) He might object to the inspectors of factories; but he did not take any limited view, as, perhaps, your financial reformers did. (Hear, hear.) Year after year he has willingly and generously contributed to all these sources of expenditure. I will take another case. About six years ago the merchants of Liverpool, who were very much injured and oppressed in South America, besieged the Government with endless memorials and reclamations, calling upon them to vindicate their rights, and to give support to their commercial transactions. The Minister who then presided in Downing-street, a very experienced, able, and, until that moment, cautious man, was induced, on the representations of these merchants of Liverpool, to interfere in the affairs of La Plata. What has been the result? A vast expense has been incurred; and now after six years have elapsed, the Midland county gentleman, who is first made aware of the expense by paying for it, which he does willingly, because it is incurred for the sake of the commerce of his country, learns that the same merchants of Liverpool are now attacking the Government for their extravagant armaments—extravagant armaments which they are keeping up to support the younger children of the landed aristocracy. (Hear, hear, hear.) I must say this is a clear case for striking a rate on Liverpool. (Hear, hear, hear.) It is a clear case of local taxation; and I must say we could readily bear this great burden of ten or twelve millions if the rest of the taxation of the country were apportioned in the same spirit. Look at the case of Manchester. A few years ago, Manchester was of opinion that the Chinese empire, possessing upwards of three hundred millions of human beings, was one of the best fields which could be opened to their commerce. The trade of the whole of Europe would be nothing to the trade of such an empire. The restlessness and commercial intrigues of Manchester forced this country into a war with China. What would the Midland county gentleman say to this? He might say to this, "I have great doubts of this speculation. I know something of China. I have inherited from my father a magnificent library, and I have some books about China, and I have learnt that though China has more than three hundred millions of people, it is not likely that it will ever carry on any commensurate commerce with this country, as it really has nothing to give for our goods. What the country gentleman foresaw, happened. Therefore was the disappointment in Manchester greater in consequence of the failure of their anticipation relative to the effects of the Chinese war. They said, "True, China can give us little; but it has one article, tea, which it can give us. We will reduce the duty on tea, and the consumption will be a great deal more." They said, "We shall consume fifty millions of tea more." The country gentleman may say, "I do not know whether such a consumption is good for the nerves of the people. (Laughter.) Take off the duty on malt, and let us return to the drink of our Saxon ancestors, who were so strong and so long-lived a race, a- I hope to be. (Laughter.) Well, the Chinese war has ended, and why not levy a rate on Manchester on account of the Chinese war, and exempt me, the Midland county gentleman." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Now with regard to the county rates. The county rates are raised by direct taxation from the various counties; and for what purposes are the county rates expended? Why, they are almost wholly devoted to defraying the expenses of the administration of justice. About the year 1835, however, the Government of this country undertook to relieve the land of part of the burden imposed upon it by this rate. It probably occurred to the Government, that, as the administration of justice was for the benefit of the country it was but right that a portion of the expenses attending the prosecution of criminals should be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund. Now this took place without any particular attention having been drawn to the matter at the time, and I know that at that period the general impression upon the public mind was that the landed interest had as usual succeeded in taking advantage of the Ministry, and had succeeded in transferring a burden which they ought to have justly borne themselves to the Consolidated Fund. Now, I will show how the county rate is expended; and I wish particularly to call the attention of the House to this portion of the subject, because I know that a great degree of misconception exists in the public mind with regard to this matter. (Hear.) I will, to illustrate this part of the subject, refer to certain cases which occurred in 1845. I will take that period, because, in the year 1846, the right hon. Bart. the member for Tamworth introduced certain changes to which I shall hereafter refer. Well then, I will refer to the year 1845; and as to illustrate the horrors of captivity, the most efficient method is to take the case of a single captive, so will I, to illustrate the injustice of the County Rate, refer to my own experience at the Buckinghamshire Assizes in that year, and I will shew how far the county was interested in the expenditure which then took place out of the county rate, and how far the county at large was interested in the expenditure which then took place. The case to which I refer occurred at Salt-hill, a hamlet situated on the borders of Buckinghamshire and Berkshire. A stranger—a woman—came down to Salt-hill and took a lodging there—a humble lodging: she was known to no one in the neighbourhood, and it did not appear that she was known by the inhabitants. Two days after her arrival she was visited by a man, a Quaker, with whom it afterwards appeared she had formerly been connected, and during that visit he murdered her. Immediately after the murder, he leaves Salt-hill. The electric telegraph anticipates him in his journey, and on the moment of his arrival in London he is arrested on the charge of murder. Now, observe, he was arrested in Middlesex; but the crime having been committed in Buckinghamshire, he was taken down to Salt-hill, and from thence committed to the county gaol of Buckinghamshire. The case was one difficult of proof—the murder had been committed by means of poison. It was necessary to have scientific men from almost all parts of England as witnesses; the expenses of the prosecution were consequently very great; but a conviction was obtained, and at length the rights of society were vindicated by the execution of the Quaker Tawell. (Hear, hear.) Now, although at that time one-half of the expenses of all criminal prosecutions were defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund, yet the bill which the clerk of the peace sent into the county (and a very moderate bill it was) for conducting that prosecution amounted to £300. (Hear, hear.) There was another case which occurred at the same Assizes for Buckinghamshire. On the same day, a person who commanded one of the numerous boats which navigate the canals of that county was arrested on a charge of stealing a portion of cargo of coals which had been entrusted to his care. The offence had been committed either in Rutlandshire or Northamptonshire, through which counties he had passed; but he was arrested in Buckinghamshire, he was tried in Buckinghamshire, he was imprisoned in the county gaol of Buckinghamshire, and the bill paid by the county for the expenses of this prosecution amounted to £100. (Hear, hear.) Yet this case had no more to do with Buckinghamshire than it had with the House of Commons. (Cheers.) I will now allude to another case which happened on the same day. A draper carrying on a flourishing trade in the town of Buckingham had a burglary committed on his premises. His shop was broken into, and broadcloth of the value of £20 was stolen. The burglar was arrested, prosecuted, and convicted, and the whole expense was defrayed out of the county rate; while the stock-in-trade of the tradesman, to vindicate whose rights of property those expenses were incurred, was exempted from all contribution to these rates by the law which you annually pass. (Hear, hear, hear.) My argument is this, that if, when the Consolidated Fund pays half the expense, cases can occur so grossly, so palpably unjust as those to which I have alluded, what must have been the oppressive burdens inflicted on the agricultural interest before the change which took place in the law in 1835? (Cheers.) And yet that change of the year 1835 has been described as a tyrannical exercise of power on the part of the landed interest—as a foisting those burdens upon the nation which they themselves ought justly to bear. (Hear, hear, hear.) I will admit that, in the year 1846, the right hon. Bart., the member for Tamworth, took off the other moiety of the expenses of prosecutions from the county rates: so that now we shall not have again in Buckinghamshire to pay the expenses of the prosecution of another Quaker Tawell. (Hear, hear.) But at what time was it that the right hon. gentleman relieved the landed interest from these burdens? The right hon. gentleman acknowledged that the claim of the landed interest to this relief was unimpeachable: he admitted that it was right that the expenses of the administration of public justice should be defrayed by the public: but the right hon. gentleman granted that relief to the landed interest on a memorable occasion (hear), in relative to which he had no desire to raise a discussion on the present occasion. (Hear, hear.) But it was on an occasion on which he deprived the landed interest of a great and important protection which it had long enjoyed. (Cheers.) This was at that time put forward by the right hon. Baronet, as a measure of compensation given to us for the protection which we had heretofore enjoyed. Now, if the case had at that time been stated properly to the House, I feel assured that any gentleman would have felt that it was not only unjust but positively shabby to make one particular class bear expenses which were incurred for the benefit of the whole nation. But having thus, on two separate occasions, had those portions of the county rates which relate to the prosecution of criminals transferred to the Consolidated Fund, what has been the result? Why, the county rates had greatly increased. (Hear, hear, hear.) Now I know that I shall be told by honourable gentlemen opposite that this increase has arisen from the want of vigilant attention on the part of the county gentlemen (cheers)—from their neglect in the management of local affairs; and I know that the remedy which they propose is that this tax should be levied, not on the county, but on the country. (Hear.) I know that gentlemen opposite have often urged this. (Hear.) But I cannot agree to this proposition. Let us consider in what the county rates are expended. There is first the article of bridges. These are maintained out of the county rates. In the county of Bucks, through which the river Thames passes, the expenses of bridges are very heavy. There is one bridge alone on which the sum of £27,000 has been recently expended. In addition to that, the sum expended out of the county rates is about £12,000 a year, and the greater part of that sum is expended still in the administration of justice. There are the expenses of clerks of the peace, of coroners of gaols, and of lock-ups, to be defrayed out of the county rates—at least two-thirds of the county rates are still expended in administration of justice. (Cheers.) Then we are told that if country gentlemen were more vigilant, these expenses would not so increase. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Hume.) Why, if the hon. member for Montrose will go and attend the sessions in Buckinghamshire, he will, economical as we all know him to be—(a laugh)—there meet with his match. (Renewed laughter.) You forget that, year after year, you pass laws in this House which necessarily involve these local bodies in additional and increased expenditure. (Hear, hear.) You give them no option whatever. (Hear, hear.) You direct them to do certain things, and all they have to do is to assemble together and declare a rate to defray the expenses. (Hear, hear, hear.) It is you who compel them to increase this expenditure. (Hear, hear.) I grant that this expenditure is frequently incurred to promote great national objects; but then I contend that these great national objects should be promoted by a national, instead of by a local expenditure. Local taxation should be strictly limited to local purposes. National taxation

should be imposed to promote national objects. (Hear.) Sir, the revenue of this country has been for a long time past raised upon two different systems: under the modern system of indirect taxation, to which we are all subject; and under the old system of direct taxation, to which only the old property is subject; and it would be not difficult to show how, as time passed on, the old property became entangled in the meshes of direct taxation, from which the new property escaped—to shew how the real property of the country became exclusively liable for these burdens. I know that honourable gentlemen opposite will suggest a remedy for these inequalities—inequalities which have been long felt and admitted, and that they would propose that I should adopt their favourite system of a national rating. (Hear, and cheers.) Now, I must confess, that I have the greatest objection to that system. (Hear, hear, hear.) I have objections both of an economical and of a political nature. (Hear, hear, hear.) I cannot see how we could have a check upon the administration of those funds, if the rate were a national rate. (Hear.) To have a proper check on the expenditure, we must have a local administration of the funds. (Cheers.) But this is not my only, nor is it my principal objection. I object to the imposition of a national rate on political grounds, because it will tend to destroy our present happy system of local self-government. (Hear, and cheers.) But I ask the House if they are not willing to consider whether some measure cannot be devised to remedy this gross practical injustice. (Hear, hear.) I am aware that in placing this view of the subject before the House, that in laying down the principle that real property should no more be rated for these purposes, than is any other species of property that I may be worth, I shall be met by honourable gentlemen opposite with the argument that landed property is exempted from various duties that all other property is subject to. (Cheering, and counter cheering.) I have no doubt but that the subject of the Probate and Legacy Duties will be brought forward. (Cheers.) I must protest, for my part, against these duties being dragged into the discussion on the present occasion. I show you a great inequality in taxation, and I ask you to join me in procuring an equal apportionment of taxation, so far as relates to their local burdens. (Cheers.) I ask you to confine yourself to the question before the House, and I protest beforehand against any attempt that may be made to mix up other questions with it. (Protectionist cheers.) With regard to the probate and legacy duties, if you will bring forward any motion founded on sound information with regard to these duties, I will support such a motion (loud cheers); but I must warn you that, after having myself given every attention to a thorough investigation of the subject, I am of opinion that you will not find such a difference between the contributions of real property as compared with other property to those duties as you expect. (Protectionist cheers.) The average amount of the legacy duty is £1,200,000 a year: now I am prepared to prove that at least £500,000 a year of that amount is contributed by the land. (Hear, hear.) All leasehold property, all ecclesiastical property, pays not only legacy duty, but probate duty also. The stock of every farmer that dies, the property of every cultivator of the land, is assessed to this tax; in fact, more than one-half of this duty is levied upon persons connected with the land. (Hear, hear, hear.) Now I will say nothing upon this occasion on other burdens which press peculiarly on the land. I will say nothing in support of my present argument on the subject of stamps. (Hear, hear, hear.) I wish to discuss this matter in no hostile spirit; I wish to confine myself entirely to the subject before the House; and I protest beforehand against honourable gentlemen opposite introducing extraneous subjects into this discussion, while the question put before them is simply, whether or not it is unjust that the real property of the country, which is just one-quarter of the property of the country, should be exclusively charged with these burdens. (Loud Protectionist cheering.) Hon. gentlemen cannot say that all parties have not an equal interest in the object for which this expenditure took place. (Hear.) If the hon. gentleman opposite were to rent a house in Berkshire, I have no doubt but that he would trot over the roads of that country, and, perhaps, if he found a poacher on his grounds, he would give him into custody, and the poacher would be prosecuted out of the county rates. ("Hear," and a laugh.) What is the best method, then, of settling this much vexed question? (Hear.) And here, I have no doubt, I shall greatly disappoint those hon. gentlemen who have sedulously spread it abroad that all I should do would be move for the appointment of a Committee—leaving it to the Committee to devise what measures should be adopted for the redress of these grievances. (Hear, hear.) Now, if I succeed in carrying my motion for a Committee of the whole House, I am prepared, in that Committee, at once to propose a plan. (Cheers.) My case is plain; it is founded in justice; I have endeavoured to advocate it in a spirit of conciliation; and I therefore have some reason to hope that my endeavours may be crowned with success. (Cheers.) I am perfectly aware that in endeavouring to come to a settlement of this question nothing can be more injurious for the owners of real property than any attempt to stickle too strongly for their rights. (Hear.) I admit that in an old country like England, where a system has existed for centuries, which, wise at first, has become, through lapse of time, gradually unjust and oppressive, it is necessary, in our attempts to remedy the injustice, to proceed in a spirit of conciliation. I do not ask that a national rate should be levied for national purposes, instead of being exclusively levied upon one-fourth of the property of the country. I am willing to sacrifice much in order to retain the system of local administration of the affairs of the county, and of local self-government, the maintenance of which I consider of the greatest importance; and to preserve this system of local self-government, I am willing to make great sacrifices, and I therefore propose that one moiety of this taxation shall be defrayed by the respective local districts, and that the other moiety shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund. (Hear, hear.) The Government can have no great difficulty in carrying this measure into effect—the machinery for doing so is already in existence. (Cheers.) Now I am really at a loss to know by whom this proposition will be opposed. (Cheers and laughter.) Certainly not by those honourable gentlemen opposite, who are such great advocates for direct taxation. (Hear.) All I ask is an equitable adjustment of the burdens, such an adjustment as shall be in accordance with those principles of fairness which those advocates of direct taxation have always professed to advocate. (Cheers.) Still less can I imagine I shall meet with any opposition from the right hon. Baronet, the member for Tamworth, who, in his last speech, in supporting the corn-laws of 1845—(a laugh)—expressly alluded to these local taxes as burdens pressing peculiarly, and exclusively, and unjustly on the landed interest, as a compensation for which it was fairly entitled to the protection which was afforded it by the corn-law. (Loud cheers and laughter.) Neither can I expect any opposition from her Majesty's Ministers, from the noble Lord at the head of the Government. (A laugh.) Now, I am not about to quote from Hansard—it is not my intention to revive old speeches or old documents, but I am about to quote from a letter written by the noble Lord, in recent days—at a time which, of all others, a man would be thoughtful, and grave, and solemn. I am about to quote from the letter which the noble Lord addresses to her Majesty at the latter end of the year 1845, when he, in very proper terms, announced to her Majesty his inability to form a Ministry. (Hear.) In that letter the noble Lord expressly said, that if he had been enabled to form a Ministry, "he should have felt it his duty to propose an immediate and total abolition of the Corn Laws, while at the same time, he should have felt it his duty to accompany the proposition with large measures of relief from those burdens which now pressed exclusively upon the occupiers of land." (Loud Protectionist cheering.) I call the right hon. Baronet, the member for Tamworth, and the noble Lord at the head of the Government as my witnesses that I ask nothing but what is just. Will the Government shrink from imposing an additional impost upon what has hitherto been considered as privileged property? It will hardly be justified in so doing; for I remember that, only last year, it proposed to levy an additional Income-tax upon this very privileged property; for what purpose never very clearly appeared; although I believe it was at one time understood that it was to pay the militia which was never called out—(a laugh)—but the expenses of which, if called out, would have been defrayed by a militia rate levied upon the land. (Cheers and laughter.) As I cannot expect any opposition from the right hon. Baronet or the noble Lord, I surely cannot expect it from those who have ever been so strenuous in their denunciations of every species of tyranny and oppression—(cheers)—who ever were the first to vindicate the efforts of every man of every clime to relieve themselves from tyranny and injustice. The supporters of direct taxation cannot oppose me; the right hon. gentleman and the noble Lord are my witnesses to the justice of my cause; and the protesters against tyranny and oppression will surely support me in my endeavours to vindicate the oppressed interests of real property—to afford to the landed proprietors some chance of obtaining relief from the injustice under which they suffer. Sir, don't let the House imagine that the sufferings of that class are not considerable—don't let them imagine that that portion of real property connected with the cultivation of land is not in a state of depression as terrible as has been acknowledged by the hon. member for Manchester. (Cheers.) You see how eager they are to obtain relief from the petition I have placed upon the table for the repeal of the malt tax; you see how the portion of the country immediately interested in the growth of barley—you see how eager it is for the repeal of this tax. You find how many who are not immediately interested, unable to prove that it would be of any great advantage to them, but who are suffering under a sense of oppression, and under the weight of unjust taxation—how eager they are to adopt the first remedy that is offered to them. I have expressed in the second resolution that I have placed upon the table of the House, my sincere opinion upon the subject of the malt tax. I think that when we remember that the landed interest of this country, comprising a considerable portion of the real property, is subject to this taxation that I have adverted to—when we remember that more than one-third of the revenue of excise is contributed by restrictions upon articles of their growth,—the justice of their demand will be apparent. Sir, the circumstances connected with these taxes having been so frequently before the House, I shall not now trouble it by entering into too many details of matter with which it must be more or less familiar; but there are circumstances connected with the proposition I have made for the relief of these taxes which must be well understood by the House before they can comprehend the feeling of the farmers on the subject. Why, Sir, this suffering class cannot but remember that 20 years ago they made an appeal to the House of Commons for the repeal of this tax, and what was your answer? (Hear, hear.) The answer was, that ministers could not spare the revenue which the tax raised—that they could not spare the three millions and a half which was then raised by the Malt Tax. The farmers yielded to that representation of the Government, and next year, if I remember aright, upwards of three millions and a half of taxes was taken off other articles. (Cheers.) Sir, I don't want to go into the question of whether that was a wise or unwise step on the part of the Government; but I ask, was it ingenious to treat them in that way?—(hear, hear)—or are you surprised that they should remember it with mortification and lessened confidence in the leading men of this country. (Loud cheers.) Well, Sir, what happened in the year 1835? The right hon. gentleman, the member for Tamworth, was then the Minister of this country. In that year

there was great agricultural distress, and the great body of the agriculturists of England were of opinion that the repeal of the Malt Tax might give them relief. There was what you call considerable commotion, or, in modern language "great agitation." (A laugh.) A noble Lord, who is still remembered by the farmers of this country for his faithful and consistent conduct, had pledged himself to bring forward a motion for the repeal of this tax; and embarrassing and painful as was his position on account of the formation of the then Government, he redeemed his pledge. (Hear, hear.) How was the question met then? The right hon. gentleman, the member for Tamworth, exerted all his powers to refute the statements that were then offered to the House. He administered some solemn admonitions to the country gentlemen. The right hon. gentleman said, "Take care what you are about; you may get rid of the malt-tax, but I will tell you what you will have instead—a good comfortable property-tax." (Laughter and cheers.) Never was such an effect produced upon the agricultural interest. (Loud laughter.) They fled like sheep. (Renewed laughter.) Some came down to the House and rescinded all the promises they had made to their constituents—"they dreamed dreams and saw visions." (Hear, hear.) Well, what have your Government, now? (Cheers.) You have got the malt-tax, and you have got a good comfortable property-tax. (Great laughter.) All those burdens on land which you found so oppressive, and which the right hon. gentlemen at the last moment agreed were so oppressive besides, are continued; and are you surprised that the farmers of England, after such conduct as this, should be a little ill-tempered and unmanageable? I am not at all surprised that, in their distress, men should fly for refuge to any assistance; but, when you reflect how often this question has been discussed out of doors, how frequently it has been brought forward with a chance of success, that even, once, to complete the picture, it was carried and immediately rescinded, are you surprised that the farmers should feel some distrust in the conduct of public men? (Vehement cheers.) Now, sir, that this is an injury to the farmer, I don't think any one can, for a moment, seriously deny. That it is a tax upon the consumer is no answer to their complaint. All are taxes upon the consumer. (Cheers.) Why, Mr. McCulloch, the political economist, and, although a political economist, a very sensible man (A laugh), I think, without exception, of all the economic writers, the most practical that I am acquainted with, Mr. McCulloch, in ascertaining in one of his treatises the amount of the fixed duties which he thought ought to be granted to the landowners because the are taxed more than any other portion of the community, in ascertaining the elements of this fixed duty, puts down the malt tax as giving a claim of 2s. Therefore the demand on the part of the farmer is not so unreasonable as some may suppose. I don't dwell on the domestic inconveniences; they are known to all, they are felt by most, and are the hourly conversation of those men at every farmer's table. Having frankly expressed my opinion so far as regards past propositions, and the amount of loss and inconvenience to the farmer, I will, even at the risk of losing the favour bestowed upon me, counsel them not to press for the repeal of the malt tax. ("Oh!" and cheers.) And I will give my reasons why. I advise them not to press it, because I am convinced that the portion of benefit which they will receive will be very slight, compared with the general inconvenience it occasions. But my particular reason why I recommend them not to press for the repeal of the malt tax is, that if they obtain its repeal at this moment, they will obtain what may prove an effectual obstacle to measures of relief such as that which I have proposed, and others which I hope I may be able to propose. (Loud cheers.) The measures which I have proposed to-night will allow me to take off five or six millions of the taxation from the real property of the country, and whose benefit would be felt in every village and farmhouse in the country. The benefits will be felt also in every town in the country. It is not any sectional advantage—it is no sectarian arrangement—it will benefit every farmer a hundred times more than the repeal of the malt tax, and he will feel at the same time that the great body of his countrymen are not inconvenienced by it. All will feel equally benefited, because the measure is one which is founded upon justice, the truth of which no one can dispute. (Hear, hear.) But we cannot conceal from ourselves that, if we deny these men justice, if we meet this formidable and unanswerable case of the real property of this country, by which one-quarter of the empire is visited with this incubus of taxation, amounting to ten or twelve millions, from which the privileged property is exempted—we must not conceal from ourselves that, if we do not meet them in the spirit of justice, they will have a plea for the repeal of the malt and other taxes, and you will make them an oppressed and a discontented people, who may shortly become strong enough to enforce their demands. (Cheers.) I have been asked by the gentlemen of Ireland whether I intend that the resolution which I have placed on the table of the House shall apply to their country. (Hear, hear.) I can conceive no reason on principle why this application should not be. If I have not specially introduced the case of Ireland into the debate, it is because the analogous rates and taxes and imposts of that country are levied by a different machinery, and that would introduce different figures into the discussion of the complete proposition, which I wish to keep perfect in its simplicity, and its justice unclogged with details, which would distract the House from its fair and proper consideration and comprehension. But it is my intention, if I obtain this committee, and that the House will allow me to introduce this measure, to follow it up by another measure in the same spirit with regard to Ireland. I cannot comprehend what argument can be used against Ireland being relieved in the same spirit of justice. I do not offer it as a boon that will reanimate her, or raise her from her present distressed condition; but it is an arrangement which I am entitled to call upon the landed interest of the country to support, if they themselves receive the benefit I propose, and which I hope will exercise a beneficial influence upon her. There are other measures which I think might do more for Ireland than the present, and if I do not bring them forward now, it is because I feel that this is not the occasion to introduce them. I was taunted the other night by an honourable gentleman representing an Irish constituency, because I opposed the proposition of the government and suggested nothing myself. Since the criticism is not just and is rather stale (cheers), it is neither new nor true. (Cheers and laughter.) It is not our duty, because we do not approve of the proposition of the government, instantly to bring forward a counter proposition. We are in opposition, and our duty is to oppose it (ministerial cheers and laughter). I can easily understand why honourable gentlemen do not approve of our opposition being in existence, but we are sensible of our duties, and we endeavour to fulfil them. (Cheers.) I tell the honourable gentlemen from Ireland, however, that there is one means of assisting them which I am anxious to see introduced into this House. (Cheers.) It is a great and comprehensive measure. I would wish to induce Irish members on either side to forget their fatal feuds and join with us in our efforts to restore that dissentious and prostrate country. (Loud cheers.) Had my lamented friend been spared to us, he would have introduced to Parliament this year a measure which would have done more to benefit Ireland than all the measures introduced by Ministers to benefit her for the last half-century. (Cheers.) It would have been more comprehensive and more beneficial even than that great measure which unfortunately he did not carry. (Cheers.) But it is useless to attempt to assist her, unless the Irish members themselves throw aside their party feeling, and remember their interests in the land, without which they cannot much longer be sustained. Nothing can be more fatal to them—nothing can be more injurious to the future fortune and welfare of their country, than their not combining with the landed interests of England, to maintain those interests which are mutually oppressed in both countries. (Cheers.) I have endeavoured to place before the House, and trust in a fair, and am sure not in an intemperate spirit, the views and suggestions of those who complain of the grievances which I have alleged in the resolutions which I have placed on the table. The complainants are those various classes that combined and united force, which is called in popular language the landed interest—a portion of this nation, that whether we look at their property, their numbers, or the weight of influence which necessarily results from their social position or from their interesting occupation, may still claim a most considerable voice in our society. It would be disingenuous, after this discussion, to attempt to conceal that the landed interest do not merely complain of the grievances alleged in these resolutions, but there is a great and angry feeling at the treatment they have received at the hands of this House. Sir, it is not my intention now to enter into the policy or the impolicy of those great measures which you passed three years ago—which you passed, and which they deplore. (Hear, hear.) But it is my duty to represent to you that, dull and insignificant as you have sometimes chosen to picture them, they have not been unmindful of what has happened in this country, and of what has been done and said in this House. They have witnessed the development, in this country, of a new species of property, and a new source of influence; they have witnessed them without jealousy, because it is part of their economic creed that the national prosperity depends upon the union of classes. (Loud cheers.) They have not witnessed, with any hostility of feeling, the right to rightful representation of these new interests and property in this House. But, although they have observed this great magnanimity, and with no other feelings than such as become a manly mind, it is but right that you should understand that it is not without emotion that they have witnessed that the whole course of your legislations for years has been to invest these new properties with privileges and simultaneously to deprive them of their rights. They have not forgotten that they have been spoken of in terms of contempt, by Ministers of State—ay, even by the son of one of their greatest houses—a house that always loved the land, that their land still loves. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) They have not forgotten that they have been held up to odium and to reprobation by noisy demagogues as well as by those who ought to be their best friends. They have not forgotten that the noble industry, which in old days was considered the invention of the gods and the occupation of heroes has been stigmatised and denounced as an incubus in English enterprise. (Loud cheers.) They have not forgotten that even the very empire that was created by their valour, their blood, and the devotion of their fathers has been held up to hatred as a cumbersome and ensanguined machinery, only devised to pamper the luxury, and feed the rapacity of their territorial houses. (Loud cheers.) Those things are not pleasing to the humble—they are intolerable to the proud. Those are the things which change the heart and mind of a nation, and whether you think their feelings are founded upon justice, or whether you suppose them erroneous, I tell every member of this House, and I know every good and wise man will agree with me—that nothing is more to be deprecated—nothing can be more dangerous than that a considerable class in the country should deem itself to be unfairly treated by the other. (Hear, hear, hear.) It is a fact, a well-known fact, that the spirit of the landed interest is deeply moved, and whether they have foundation for their feelings or not, I would not recommend any Minister to treat them with contempt. I fear the notion is of old standing, that the landed interest may be treated with impunity. It is a proverb even of Walpole's, that they could be fleeced with security; and I observe that at no time was the landed interest treated more

unjustly than when demagogues are denouncing them as an oligarchical usurpation. But, Sir, I think this may be a dangerous game, if you be outraging justice. It is true, you may trust to their proverbial loyalty. Trust to their loyalty, but do not abuse it. I dare say, it may be said of them, as it was said three thousand years ago, in the most precious legacy of political science that has descended to us, that the agricultural class is the last given to sedition. It is true, I doubt not, that the Englishman, in his plains and dales, is in this respect as the Greeks were in their islands and continents. You should also remember that the ancestors of these men were the founders of your liberty—the men who fought and died for justice. You may rely upon it, that the spirit which refused to pay ship-money is not to be trifled with. Their conduct has exhibited no hostile feeling, notwithstanding the political changes that have occurred during late years, and the apparent diminution of their power. They have inscribed a homely sentiment on their banners; but one, if I mis-ake not, which touches the heart, and convinces the minds of Englishmen—"Live, and let live." You (addressing the Free-trade benches), you, the leading spirits of the manufacturing interests, have openly declared your opinion, that if there were not an acre of land cultivated in England the country would not be in a worse condition, and you have joined in open chorus in announcing that England would monopolise the trade of all countries, and become the workshop of the world. Your systems, then, and those of the agricultural body, are directly contrary. They invite union; they believe that national prosperity is only produced by the welfare of all. You would wish to achieve an isolated splendour; a solitary magnificence; but, believe me when I say that, if you succeed in your wishes, you will be an exception to the principles which have hitherto governed society. If you can maintain that prosperity which you desire without the possession of that permanence and stability which territorial influence can alone insure. (Cheers.) I see no reason, though you may for a moment flourish after their destruction, though our ports may be filled with your shipping, though your factories may smoke on every plain, though your forces may flame in every city, I see no reason why you should form an exception to that which history has recorded. I see no reason why you should not fade with the Tyrian and moulder with the Venetian palaces. (Cheers.) Rely upon it, you will find in the landed interest the best and the surest foundation upon which to build enduring prosperity; you will find in that interest a consoler in your troubles, a champion in your dangers, and a counsellor in your adversity. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It is for the purpose of producing these results, that I beg, Sir, to place this resolution in your hands. I wish to see the agriculture, the commerce, and the manufactures of England, not adversaries, but co-mates and partners, and rivals only in the ardour of their patriotism, and in the activity of their public spirit. The hon. gentleman sat down amidst loud and prolonged applause.

The terms of the hon. gentleman's motion are as follow:—"That the whole of the local taxation of the country for national purposes falls mainly, if not exclusively, on real property, and bears with undue severity on the occupiers of land, in a manner injurious to the agricultural interests of the country, and otherwise highly impolitic and unjust. That the hardship of this appointment is greatly aggravated by the fact that more than one-third of the whole revenue derived from the Excise is levied upon agricultural produce, exposed, by the recent changes in the law, to direct competition with the untaxed produce of foreign countries; the home producer being thus subjected to a burden of taxation which, by greatly enhancing the price, limits the demand for British produce; and to restrictions which injuriously interfere with the conduct of his trade and industry. That this House will resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into its serious consideration such measures as may remove the grievances of which the owners and occupiers of real property thus justly complain, and which may establish a more equitable apportionment of the public burdens."

Mr. HUME would not attempt to follow the eloquent speech of the hon. member, but was surprised at the remedy which he proposed. His speech was not in accordance with the resolution, for they had not heard a word about occupiers of land, but only about the landlords—the landlord interest. In fact, the scheme of the hon. gentleman was only intended to benefit the landlords. He was altogether opposed to the proposition. It was just that the land should pay that which it had paid time immemorial. The honourable gentleman asked why should highway rates, &c., be paid by the land? He would tell him. The land was first obtained upon condition of military service, which was commuted into other burdens. Every man who bought land bought it subject to those local taxes, which, in point of fact, formed a portion of the consideration for the land. The hon. gentleman asked with what justice they would call upon the landed interest to pay those rates? He answered, with the justice that a man ought to pay what he owed. If a landed proprietor bought his property with ten per cent. taxation upon it, he could not fairly ask for the remission of that ten per cent. It would be as nothing upon the rest of the community. For the little property he had bought he only paid for the net income, after the burdens with which his land was saddled. The speech of the honourable gentleman was, in short, all moonshine—mere moonshine. (A laugh.) The honourable gentleman had spoken of the burden of highway rates; but it ought to be recollected that good roads materially enhanced the value of the property of the neighbourhood which they passed through; not one of the taxes which the honourable gentleman had enumerated, but were solely intended for the benefit of the district upon which they were imposed. He would refer to a speech made at a meeting on the 6th of March, by the Duke of Richmond. The speakers said that taxation must be reduced in order to benefit the tenant-farmers, but the hon. gentleman (Mr. Disraeli) would add six millions to it. The hon. gentleman seemed to address the manufacturing interest, as if they alone ought to pay for those general objects which the nation at large required, upon the plea that it was the manufacturers alone who were benefited. What enhanced the value of the land, if England, he would ask, limit that very commerce and manufactures which he sneered at. The hon. member alluded to certain changes which had taken place, and asked if they were meant to support the aristocracy. But the truth was, that up to this hour the taxation of the people was in the hands of the aristocracy, who had taken good care to provide for their families. The whole project of the hon. member was a failure; and the burden of his song was to put more money into the pockets of the landlord. Although the honourable gentleman would not propose the repeal of the malt-tax, for the benefit of the tenant-farmer, he (Mr. Hume) would. The hop-tax and the malt-tax were two of the most monstrous taxes that could be imposed, and he had been of the same opinion for a quarter of a century. He would state to the House what he proposed upon this subject. He wished to take off £10,000,000 of taxes. In 1821 he proposed to take off the taxes upon salt, leather, and candles. The former two were repealed; and the soap-tax would have been taken off also, if Lord Montague had not made a fool of himself. (Great laughter.) He had done his utmost to make the food of man cheap: he would now endeavour to make the drink of man cheap. He was speaking for the agricultural interest. They had given them a cheap loaf—give them now cheap beer; and the argument applied to the whole country, for however employed, the worst paid man had the most need of a nutritious beverage. The honest way to support the people was to do something definite for them, and not go into committee upon so feeble a resolution as was proposed. If the House would agree to take off ten millions of expenditure, he would at once sweep away the Excise, and thereby save one million in its collection, while the advantage to the manufacturers subject to the laws administered by that board would be equal to 15 per cent. The effect of the malt tax had been to demoralize the people by driving them to the consumption of spirits, which ruined both morals and health; and the returns showed that the increase in the consumption of malt was only 20 per cent in 63 years, while the population had increased 80 per cent., where a man would formerly have, and did use, 3 gallons, the high tax imposed on malt had reduced him to one quart. The hon. gentleman had not once used the word "protection" in the whole of his address, but all the farmers were looking to him for a restoration of the monopoly they formerly enjoyed. However, he took his silence upon the subject, as a proof that he acquiesced in the new arrangement of things. He talked of reciprocity, but he said, let every county take care of itself. (Protectionist cheers.) If that was their opinion, why not act up to it, and not trouble themselves with what other countries did? Was it not degrading to say that they would not carry out their own system of finance because other countries were foolish enough to stick by old and prejudicial customs. The honourable gentleman moved, as an amendment, after the word "That," to leave out the remainder, and to insert the following:—"If the local taxation of the country presses unequally on real property, or bears with undue severity on the occupiers of land, of which there are no proofs before the House, such inequality and undue pressure ought to be removed; but, with the view of granting speedy relief to the agricultural and other interests of the country, without detriment to the claims of the national creditors, it is the opinion of this House that the public expenditure, now excessive, ought so to be forthwith reduced so as to enable Parliament to repeal totally the Excise duties on malt and hops; and to remove, as far as practicable, other burdens which impede the progress of agriculture, and of commercial industry."

Mr. BRIGHT seconded the amendment. The question having been put, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said if there was any chance of bringing the debate to a close he was ready to go on. (Cries of "Adjourn.") He had no hope of doing so; and therefore he would propose that it be adjourned until Wednesday. ("Move, move.") If it were the feeling of the House he would move that the debate be adjourned until Wednesday.—Agreed to.

Mr. AGLIOTTY obtained leave to bring in a bill to effect the compulsory enfranchisement of lands of copyhold and customary tenure, through the intervention of the commission appointed under the act 4th and 5th Vict., "for the commutation of certain manorial rights in respect of lands of copyhold tenure, and in respect of other lands subject to such rights; and for facilitating the enfranchisement of such lands, and for the improvement of such tenure."

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

Sir J. PAKINGTON then proposed that Sir John Hamner be nominated as a member to serve on the Select Committee on the Bribery at Elections Bill.

Col. SIBTHORP opposed the motion, because the hon. Bart. had taken so decided a part in the subject as to be unable to give the question an impartial consideration. He moved to substitute the name of Mr. Mc. Kenzie.

Sir J. PAKINGTON defended his nomination.

The motion was withdrawn, and the committee was appointed.

A number of returns were ordered. The Spirits (Ireland) Bill went through Committee, and the House adjourned at one o'clock.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 11.—Third Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 12.—St. Gregory.
TUESDAY, 13.—Richard Cœur de Lion landed at Sandwich, 1194.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Admiral Byng shot, 1757.
THURSDAY, 15.—Julius Cæsar assassinated.
FRIDAY, 16.—Battle of Culloden.
SATURDAY, 17.—St. Patrick.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 17, 1849.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M 3 35 A 3 53	M 4 10 A 4 25	M 4 45 A 5 0	M 5 15 A 5 35	M 5 50 A 6 10	M 6 25 A 6 45	M 6 45 A 7 10

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. B."—The Mosaic at the British Museum, engraved in our Journal for January 6, is, we are disposed to think, a head of Neptune, from its likeness to the usual features of Jupiter.
"A Correspondent."—The correct pronunciation of Punjaub is Pânjaub.
"Amicus."—The patronage is very small.
"A Constant Reader." Ireland.—We do not remember any treatise on the culture of the hop.
"W. S. T." Torquay.—Murphy's "Tacitus," Valpy's "Classical Family Library."
"G. D." Carlisle, had better consult a solicitor.
"T. J. L."—"The Cabinet-maker," in Knight's "Guide to Trade."
"H. R. B." Darmstadt, requests us to state that the account of a disturbance at this place, in our Journal for Jan. 27, was erroneous; and he thinks, misprinted for Dusseldorf, where there has been a riot.
"Jean."—Both Houses of Parliament have occasionally sat on Saturdays.
"S. J. C." Greenwich, is thanked, but we had not room to carry out his suggestion.
"G. J. G." is thanked; but we cannot avail ourselves of the Oregon sketch.
"J. C. D."—Perch, in Gutta Percha, is pronounced like the name of our fish. Wal-halla is the title of the paradise of the Scandinavian mythology.
"S. D. C."—The French Protestant establishment nearest to Hyde Park is in Little Dean-street, Soho. Inquire for the Swedish Grammar at Nutt's, foreign bookseller, Fleet-street.
"Alpha Beta."—The compass was known in Europe as a scientific curiosity early in the 12th century, though its practical worth was not tested by regular seamen until two centuries after, by Spanish navigators.
"A. B. C." Sheffield.—The price is 1s. per Number beyond one month. It would be unfair to make a distinction under the circumstances.
"H. P."—All the conditions would be dispensed with by special license.
"R. L." Southampton, is thanked for his letter, which it would not be advisable to print.
"A Subscriber."—A plate licence is requisite.
"An Inquirer."—"Mephistophiles in England" may be purchased of a dealer in second-hand books.
"Scholasticus."—"Political Geography," published by the Useful Knowledge Society. The last-named edition of "Cosmos."
"C." Jersey, is thanked. We have copied the subject. The loan is impracticable.
"B and Co." Cheltenham.—The Lithograph is left at our office for return.
"Louis."—The lady is not in widowhood.
"A. B. C." Newcastle.—The work in question may be had at No. 22, Spring-gardens.
"Anonym." Barnsley.—The numbers may be had at 2s. each.
"N. J. B. L." Birkenhead.—We cannot precisely inform you.
"Un Abonné." Chambers' "Atlas for the People."
"Δελτιο χριπ."—See the "Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts."
"Πειρατερα."—It is not intended to continue the Exhibition of Poultry at the Regent's Park Zoological Gardens, since they have not been found to answer the end proposed.
"Rev. M. A."—Younger sons are liable to pay duty for wearing their father's crest.
"A Constant Reader."—H. T. Hope, Esq., Deepdene, near Dorking, Surrey.
"Inquirer."—The President of the French Republic is unmarried.
"S. in the Far North."—In England the right to supporters is confined to Peers of the Realm, Knights of the Garter, Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath, Knights Grand Crosses of Saint Michael and Saint George, and to those who may have obtained them by Royal grant. In ancient times many personages who held high offices in the state used supporters, as did various eminent, though unnobled, families. In Scotland the right to supporters is universally conceded to the chiefs of the various clans, and was granted to the Nova Scotia baronets by their patents of creation. The wrongful or illegal usage of armorial ensigns does not now subject the bearer to any punishment or fine.
"S. G."—The use of arms in any form or place will render the wearer liable to the tax.
"A. F. A."—The crest of the Andersons, of Broughton, county Lincoln, is "A water spout spouting a lion."
"Inquirer." Glasgow.—The arms of the family of Bowen, of Glamorganshire, are, "As, a stag arg., with an arrow stuck in the back, and althred or."
"Omega."—The particular family of Ford must be designated, as various arms belong to the name.
"T. J. S." Alderley, shall be answered next week.
"S. S. S." Edinburgh.—C. can be prevented by the architect from publishing the designs in question.
"W. B." Perth.—The Spring Quarter begins on March 20.
"M. C." Edinburgh.—Miss Helen Faucit first appeared on the stage, at Covent-garden Theatre, in 1835.
"E. W."—We must decline recommending you an attorney.
"G. S." Oxford.—Address, name, division of the army, and Ramnuggur to be forwarded.
"C. C. C." should consult a picture dealer.
"Leighton."—The cottage range is made at Newark.
"Lingua."—We cannot undertake to give the recommendation.
"J. H." Isle of Man.—The charge in question is correct.
"A Constant Subscriber."—A work on glass-painting has just been published by J. H. Parker, Strand.
"Q. Q." will find the particulars of Day's Charity for the Blind in No. 63 of our Journal. The Treasurer and Manager of the Fund is Mr. G. Simpson, 29, Saville-street, Bond-street.
"S. K."—By aid of the Divining Rod it was formerly believed that the situation of water, veins of metal, or seams of coal might be discovered under ground. The rod was a forked hazel branch, and its dipping or inclining was a sign of the discovery.—See Brand's "Popular Antiquities," Vol. 3.
"G. B. K."—There seems to be no reason to doubt the validity of the Company.
"A Constant Reader and Subscriber." Torquay.—The Thatch question is a fit one for the Builder.
"J. H. H."—"Short Whist," published by Longman and Co.
"O. E." Bristol.—Lord Brougham has not written the Memoir in question.
"Lombard-street."—The present Earl of Dalhousie was born 22nd April, 1812; and married 21st January, 1836, Lady Susan Hay.
"Enquirer."—A Copy of a Will can be obtained at the Prerogative Office, Doctors' Commons. The charge depends on the length of the document.
"E. W. S."—Illegitimacy would, in no way, interfere with the return of a Member to Parliament.
"A Subscriber, R. S."—Scrope, 1st Duke of Bridgewater, left two daughters, his eventual co-heirs—Anne, married first to Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford, and secondly to William, Earl of Jersey; and Louisa, wife of the first Marquis of Stafford, grandfather, by her, of the present Duke of Sutherland, and of the Earl of Ellesmere.
"Concise and Mustard."—Unless a patent of precedence was obtained, the ladies would not be entitled to the courtesy designation of their hereditary rank.
"A Constant Reader."—Sir William Belham is Ulster King of Arms, and is addressed as such.
"C. T. W."—The arms of the family of Sir Thomas Wyatt, of the reign of King Henry VIII., were "per fesse az. and gu., a pair of barnacles arg., the ring or."
"Pendennis."—The son of a man's third marriage would have no right whatever to the coat armour of his father's first and second wives. The son of a K.C.B. is not entitled to supporters, nor, indeed, is a K.C.B. himself. A Knight Grand Cross of the Bath (G.C.B.) is, but not his son. Clark's "Introduction to Heraldry" will afford all necessary information.
"A. B." Huntingdon.—No. The law as it stands at present will not permit it.
"S. C."—The quarterings in the Howard shield required by our Correspondent are—Brotherton: "Gu. three lions passant guardant, in pale, or in chief a label of three points arg." Warren, "Chequy or and az." and Mowbray: "Gu. a lion rampant arg. armed and langued az."
"Schell."—Lord Gough's name is pronounced as if written Goff.
"M. M."—Sir Augustus D'Este died, we believe, at Kensington.
"Fusgibbon."—The advantage gained by being called to the Bar is the right of appearing as an advocate in court, and of following the profession of the law.
"F. H. A."—Lady Eleanor Caroline Graham, wife of Sandford Graham, Esq., and daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge, died Nov. 17, 1848.
"H. F."—An unfortified bankrupt might act as a trustee.
"Annie."—We do not clearly understand the question.
"F. S. A. C."—The family referred to trace their pedigree to a remote period of Irish history.
"A Constant Reader, but no King of Arms."—We think of adopting our Correspondent's suggestion.
"Θυσιαυπος." Limerick.—If you purchased at 75s. and sell at the present price, the difference is clearly yours. The interest is receivable half-yearly, and the warrants await your or your agent's demand and signature. The "broker's slip" is merely an account of the sum bought, and its cost.
"G. C." Gravesend.—The Government must offer to pay you off at par, or cannot reduce the interest.
"G. P. A."—Mrs. A. Newton's name was Miss Ward, and she has been known as a concert-singer for six or seven years.
"F. F." Dublin.—Albrechtsberger.
"H. B."—Mario is not married.
"G. H. W."—Meyerbeer's "Prophète" will be produced at the Royal Italian Opera the first week in July, at the latest. Apply to any music publisher in Regent-street or Bond-street.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Burke's Dictionary of the Landed Gentry; supplementary volume.—The Science of Life.—Poetry, Past and Present.—Poems for Young Children.—Fox's Lectures.—Armand. By A. C. Mowatt.—Spoke's Instruction for the Violin.
Music.—"I Hear it Now."—Oberon Polkas.—The Chamois Hunters.—"In Dreams Thou'rt with me Still."—The Castanet's Gay Sound.

ERRATUM.—In the Memoir of the late Mr. Green, in our Journal of last week, it is stated that Mr. Onwhyn, the father of Mrs. Green, was the Coroner for East Middlesex; whereas he was the brother of the Coroner.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1849.

THE Protectionist party, and that party who, without binding themselves entirely to the Protectionist faith that it is necessary to re-establish the Corn-laws, think that agriculture in this country suffers, as compared with other interests, an undue amount of taxation, have been busy during the week both in and out of Parliament. Mr. Disraeli's motion for an inquiry into the whole subject of agricultural distress, and of the burdens that weigh upon the landed interest, has been since last week upon the papers of the House; and the ultra-Protectionist party, who have their headquarters in Old Bond-street, have been holding a field day, with the view, apparently, of supporting the motion. There does not, however, as far as we can judge, seem to be much identity of purpose between the two.

Mr. Disraeli's motion is vague in the extreme. It alleges hardships which remain to be proved; and, as a step towards a remedy for these unproved hardships, it urges the Legislature to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into its serious consideration such measures as may remove the grievances complained of, and which may establish a more equitable adjustment of the public burdens. The Protectionists who met in Old Bond-street, under the presidency of the Duke of Richmond, are more explicit. They think the re-establishment of a protective duty on corn the first thing needful, and the repeal of the Malt-Tax the second. With these two measures they would be content. Between both parties there are thus three objects aimed at—protective duties on the importation of foreign grain, the repeal of the Malt-Tax, and a fairer adjustment of the existing burden of taxation.

As regards the first object, we may well doubt whether even those who clamour most loudly for it indulge in the hope that any agitation in its favour can be successful. With all authority against them; with all the theoretical, as well as all the practical statesmanship of the country on the other side; with their own leader, Mr. Disraeli, scrupulously careful not even to broach the subject in his resolutions; with almost the entire press of the country in opposition to their views; with a House of Commons hopelessly hostile to any disturbance of the recent settlement of the question; and with the certainty that all the trade, commerce, and manufacture of the country scout the mere idea as ludicrous insanity, what chance is there that such a proposition could obtain a respectful hearing? There is not a man in Parliament, except men whose appearance in the character of legislators excites amusement or derision, who would deliberately venture to propose to either House of Parliament the re-enactment of the Corn-Laws. The attempt, at this time of day, would be scarcely less ludicrous than an attempt to re-establish the Stuarts or the Heptarchy. It is no more possible to do such a thing, than it is to drive Time back for a century. Even the farmers who spoke at the great meeting in Old Bond-street, hinted at a new arrangement between landlords and tenants, as a better remedy for the existing state of agriculture than any reliance upon Protection. On that matter, however important it may be to them, the Legislature cannot aid them. They must make the best bargain they can with their landlords. It is an affair entirely between themselves. It would, however, be a great point towards a better arrangement, if they would make up their minds to the fact that the Repeal of the Corn-Laws is final. If rents are too high under a system of Free Trade, rents must come down. If tenant-farmers, under a system of Free Trade, require the security of leases before they can be induced to expend their capital upon the soil to make it more productive, let them agitate for leases. They have the game in their own hands. They have only to be unanimous and peremptory, and in due time they will secure both leases and a fair reduction of rental.

As regards the repeal of the Malt-Tax, which is the second of the three objects that agriculturists aim at, they may be assured that no other interest in the State is desirous that the tax should be maintained. Abolish the tax by all means, is the universal cry. Let the agriculturists, if aggrieved or oppressed by it, be relieved from the infliction; but we must either establish a new and fairer tax in place of it, or reduce the expenditure to such a point that the nation may be none the worse for the sacrifice of so many millions of revenue. Those who agitate for a repeal of the Malt-Tax are bound to show the means by which it can be repealed without danger to the public credit. There are but two modes of doing it; and, as yet, the agricultural party have not come forward either to originate or to support any proposition in either sense. They do not propose a doubled Income-Tax as a substitute; neither do they support Mr. Cobden's motion for a reduction of expenditure. Under these circumstances, however much the country may sympathize with the agriculturists in the distress which they allege, the Malt-Tax must take the same chance as other taxes that oppress the industrious community. It must, perforce, remain until the country is either richer or more economical, or until some brighter genius than the Chancellor of the Exchequer shall discover some other mode of raising as much money as it amounts to. Mr. Hume's amendment to the motion of Mr. Disraeli puts the case very fairly. "If," says the amendment, "the local taxation of the country falls unequally on real property, or bears with undue severity upon the occupiers of land (of which there is no proof before this House), such inequalities and undue pressure ought to be removed; but, with the view of giving speedy relief to the agricultural and other interests of the country, without detriment to the claims of the national creditor, the public expenditure, now excessive, ought to be forthwith reduced, so as to enable Parliament to repeal totally the duties on malt and hops; and to remove, as soon as practicable, other taxes which impede the progress of agricultural and commercial industry." This is common sense. It is a practical mode of looking at the subject; and, as practical men, we trust the agriculturists generally will sooner or later be induced to take this view of it.

The third point, which is touched upon in Mr. Disraeli's motion, is, perhaps, still more important. If, as Mr. Disraeli alleges, "the whole of the local taxation of the country for national purposes falls mainly, if not exclusively, upon real property, and bears with undue severity on the occupiers of land," there is clearly a sufficient reason for a more equitable adjustment of the public burthens. Let the injustice be but proved, and no party, in or out of the House, will oppose the fair apportionment which is demanded. This, however, must be said, that "local taxation for national purposes" cannot mean the Malt-Tax. It must mean Poor-Rates, Highway-Rates, &c. If real property pay unduly, and personal property do not pay its fair share towards these burthens, let the facts be stated. It must be remembered, however, that this is a new point. It opens up the

whole question of taxation, both local and general. But even in this case there is no necessity to set class against class, or to debate the subject as if it were one in which the interests of landlords and occupiers were opposed to the interests of all who are not landlords and occupiers. Mr. Ewart's amendment, of which the object is to raise the question of the comparative justice, expediency, and productiveness of direct and indirect taxation, will afford ample opportunity for eliciting the truth upon this part of the case. The whole subject is of the utmost possible importance, and calls for the earnest study of all who wish well—as who does not—to the estimable and enterprising persons engaged in agriculture, as well as of those who desire once for all, that the expenditure of such a country as Great Britain should not exceed its means, and that the taxation raised for the necessary purposes of revenue should not press with unjust severity upon any class whatever.

Upon the debate itself we must reserve our remarks until a future occasion. With the view of devoting as much as possible of our space to it, we have presented four pages of illustrations in our Supplement, and reserved three of the pages of our ordinary issue to the Parliamentary debate on the introduction of the motion.

THE "sixpenny" rebellion of Ulster and Leinster threatens, as far as speaking is concerned, to be as loud and violent as the rebellion of John Mitchell and Mr. Meagher of the "sword." The people of those hitherto loyal and contented provinces are willing to endure Window-Tax, Income-Tax, any tax rather than a rate in aid of sixpence in the pound in support of the pauperism of Munster and Connaught. Yet, though many of the speakers at recent meetings vent anger against Englishmen and English Legislation, for endeavouring to affix upon the prosperous districts of Ireland some liability for the support of the distressed districts, we are glad to see that they are turning their attention to the social mistakes which have not only allowed but fostered that fearful growth of pauperism which is the disgrace and danger of Ireland. So far there has been improvement. The more they study the subject, the better for Ireland and for themselves. It is a great point gained when the healthy half of Ireland has become peculiarly interested in the prosperity of the sickly half. Notwithstanding all the present irritation that is excited, the best results may be expected to flow from the proposal of the Government. In Parliament the agitation upon the subject has been as keen as, or keener than, in Ireland. The various speakers who have favoured the House with their opinions—however much they may differ upon the policy recommended for the temporary relief of destitution, they agree in insisting upon the necessity of permanent measures for the rescue of the country from the slough of pauperism in which it is floundering. It is, however, much easier to declaim against the existing state of things, than to devise a speedy remedy. The mischief of ages is not to be healed in a day. A demoralised people and a ruined proprietary are not to be elevated and rendered solvent all at once, however liberal and wise the means that may be adopted for that purpose. The more severely the immediate pressure falls upon men who have it in their power to aid in the process of Irish regeneration, the greater likelihood will there be that some scheme for the permanent benefit of the distressed districts of the country will be devised and developed. Sir Robert Peel has, amongst others, been devoting the energies of his mind to this subject. Caution is always the characteristic of men in power. It is well, therefore, that great statesmen should sometimes be out of office, that the country may have the advantage of their genius untrammelled by that excess of prudence which hedges authority, as Divinity is said to hedge a King. The Right Hon. Baronet, whose extreme cautiousness is proverbial, has at last given the aid of his great name and authority to a plan for the permanent improvement of Ireland, upon principles similar to those long advocated by men of lesser note. He has recalled attention to the infusion of new blood into six counties of Ireland which took place in the time of James I., after the rebellion of Tyrone, and has advocated a similar infusion of a solvent proprietary into Munster and Connaught. He believes that as large an area of land as was then forfeited, might now be obtained in the West of Ireland by purchase or arrangement with the proprietors; and that this land, after its purchase by the nation, might be divided into "plantations," as was done in the time of James I., and disposed of to men with capital and energy sufficient to make its cultivation a profitable undertaking both to themselves and the people. Although he thinks it may be impossible to apply the principles of the arrangement to the same extent as was done in the seventeenth century, he is of opinion, that, unless some such plan be applied, there will be no hope for the permanent improvement of Ireland. "If," said the Right Honourable Baronet, "after raising a rate in aid, you leave matters exactly as you found them; if you rely exclusively on grants of public money, there is no hope of permanent escape from the calamity which afflicts us. But if, without violating the rights of property, you place the land in possession of new proprietors, without distinction of religious profession, you will lay the foundation of the future prosperity of Ireland."

It is a sign that great progress has been made in a right direction when a man of the character and in the position of Sir Robert Peel is found to give expression to opinions like these. Great Britain cannot continue to throw her hard-won millions into the bottomless pit of Celtic pauperism; neither can it be expected that Leinster and Ulster—which employ their own people and cultivate their own lands—will continue to pay a rate in aid to feed the unproductive swarms of the western districts. The enunciation by Sir Robert Peel even of the rudiments of a plan whereby the pauperism of the west may be eradicated, or greatly diminished, is, of itself, an event of importance. It will expedite the solution of the difficulty. Public opinion will be gradually ripened, and the way will be prepared for a social revolution, of which it is scarcely possible to overrate the urgency or the necessity.

APPOINTMENT OF HARBOUR-MASTER OF THE PORT OF LONDON.—On Wednesday, at a meeting of the Port of London and Navigation Committee of the Common Council, held in the Guildhall, it was resolved that the old harbour-masters should rise in seniority, according to the established usage; and Mr. Rowland, of the Greenwich Station, was appointed principal and superintending harbour-master, at a salary of £500 per annum; Lieut. Stone, R.N., of Limehouse, second, at a salary of £400; Mr. James, of Gravesend, third, £300; and Captain Caffin to enter, as his colleagues had formerly done, at a salary of £250. By the existing act of Parliament, all rules, orders, and directions given by the principal and superintending harbour-master are to be obeyed and followed by the other harbour-masters; and hence the necessity for appointing a gentleman accustomed to the duties.

THE LONDON MEDICAL SOCIETY held its seventy-sixth anniversary meeting at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on Thursday evening. The President, Henry Hancock, Esq., having taken the chair, an excellent and appropriate oration was delivered by Dr. Wilshire; after which, the President proceeded to present the Fothergillian Gold Medal to John Molligan, Esq., of Keighley, Yorkshire, for his "Essay upon the Influence of Civilisation upon Health and Disease;" and the Silver Medal was awarded to Dr. Wilshire, for his "Essay upon the Diseases of Children." The fellows, about fifty in number, then adjourned to partake of an excellent dinner, provided by the Messrs. Staples.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—A very curious letter, from the celebrated Sir John Hawkins, to Sir Henry Midway, the then Treasurer of the Navy, bearing date Chatham, 1583, was read at the Thursday meeting of this Society. Sir John Hawkins, after giving a detailed account of the labour and trouble he had been at in investigating and reforming the abuses and extravagances of the naval department, assures Sir H. Midway that he shall be able to reduce the expenses £3000 per annum, and yet the naval service will be better rendered. He complains that he has met with much opposition in making the alterations from many of the office at Chatham, who were afraid their perquisites and emoluments would be materially decreased. The original letter, with Sir J. Hawkins' signature, was laid on the table.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Socialists of Paris have been shocked to learn that the President of the French Republic has given orders that the whole of the attendants and servants of the Palais Elysée shall regularly assist at divine service every Sunday, which is performed by the Abbé Orsini, a Corsican priest.

A democratic banquet took place at Lyons on the 1st instant, which was attended by above 3000 persons.

A second return on the valuation of Irish tenements has been laid before Parliament, on the motion of Sir William Somerville, M.P. It shows that at present (year 1849) the number of valued tenements in the Irish counties is as follows:—452,638 under £4; 78,636 under £5; 61,796 under £6; 51,789 under £7; 42,024 under £8; and 334,771 at or above £8. The number of valued tenements in the boroughs of Ireland is thus subdivided:—41,330 under £4; 7905 under £5; 7084 under £6; 4350 under £7; 3204 under £8; and 48,441 at and above £8.

Corporal Leonard, of the 91st Foot, was killed last week by throwing himself out of the third floor window of Cambridge Barracks, in Portsmouth garrison, during the night. It is believed the dreadful act was committed whilst the deceased was in a state of somnambulism.

The section of the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad between Paris and Epemay is to be opened to the public on the 1st of May next.

Madame Valabregue, the celebrated Madame Catalani of another period, has arrived at Lyons. She fled from Florence in consequence of the late disturbances. Her son is a distinguished officer in the French service.

Mr. Moreton, an American printer, died lately in Paris. He has bequeathed £40,000 to be given as a premium to any body who shall succeed in constructing a machine capable of striking off 10,000 copies of a newspaper within an hour.

The completion of the new House of Commons may be expected early in the ensuing year.

The Mecklenburg Legislature has voted the sum of one million and a half of thalers for the construction of a railway in that duchy.

There will be four indictments at the present Norfolk assizes against Rush; viz. one for the murder of Mr. Isaac Jermy, one for the murder of Mr. Isaac Jermy Jermy, another for an attempt on the life of Mrs. Jermy, and another for the like offence on the life of Eliza Chestney.

M. Bajocchi, orderly officer of the President of the French Republic, has left Paris for Vienna, it is said, charged with the mission of demanding the ashes of the son of the Emperor Napoleon from the Austrian Government, and of accompanying them to Paris.

Whilst Marshal Bugeaud was last week reviewing the troops at Saint Etienne, a fireman in full uniform amongst the crowd had the audacity to exclaim loudly, "Vive la République Démocratique et Sociale!" The Marshal rose up to him, and with perfect sang froid, addressed him in the following words:—"Pompier, you appear to me to have strangely deviated from the object of your institution. Your duty is to extinguish fires, and not to light them."

It is stated that Mr. Wylde, M.P., has nothing whatever to do with the project of paying a visit to Paris, in return for that paid some time since by a party of the National Guard to the British metropolis. The name of Mr. John Williams, M.P., has equally been used without his sanction.

The total number of paupers, of all classes, relieved in the 592 unions in England and Wales, during each of the quarters ended at Lady-day, 1847 and 1848, was:—In 1847: in-door, 226,579; out-door, 1,244,554; total, 1,471,133. In 1848: in-door, 265,140; out-door, 1,361,061; total, 1,626,201. Increase: in-door, 38,561; out-door, 116,507; total, 155,068. The population of the 592 unions, in 1841, was 13,784,703.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided against the validity of the Aliens Passenger Act.

Mr. F. M. Faulkner, who so efficiently discharged the duties of Vice-Consul of France at Folkestone, has been appointed to a similar responsible office as a representative of the United States at the same port.

At Havannah the quarantine is still in force, but modified so as to operate more especially against vessels from London and Glasgow. Ships from other parts were at liberty to enter free.

Intelligence has been received at the Bank of England to the effect that her Majesty's surveying brig *Pandora*, Commander Wood, is coming home from the Pacific with a freight of "gold diggings" to the amount of nine tons—or to the value of £900,000 sterling. This will give the lucky Commander about £11,000 for the freightage; the Admiral's share will be £2875; and Greenwich Hospital will benefit to a like amount.

In the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, the number of patients that have been relieved from the 13th of June, 1848, to the 24th of February, 1849, is 3102. Patients' attendance for the week ending February 17, 717; for the week ending February 24, 767.

At a Common Hall held last week, in the City of London, for the election of a Bridgemaster, in the room of Mr. Joseph Watson, deceased, Mr. George Ledger, formerly a member of the Court of Common Council, was elected without opposition.

Six men were dismissed from the factory department of Woolwich Dockyard, last week, for idling at the time they should have been working, and one boy for having a tobacco-pipe in his pocket, the strictest injunctions having been previously issued against taking tobacco-pipes into the yard on any pretence whatever.

On Sunday morning, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended divine service in the chapel of the Female Orphan Asylum, Lambeth; the sermon was preached to a crowded congregation by the Rev. S. R. Cattle, chaplain to the Earl of Scarborough, to the Lord Mayor, and to the charity. The collection amounted to £76; and ten guineas were promised from a life guardian.

William Henry Crook, a literary character and lecturer, aged 65, who, according to a paragraph in last week's papers, was reported to have been murdered, it has been proved, at a coroner's inquest, destroyed himself, by inflicting a wound in his neck.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ellis, the British representative appointed to take part in the congress on Italian affairs at Brussels, has arrived in London from that capital.

Baron Picolet d'Hermillon, the new Minister from the King of Sardinia to the Court of Brazil, has left town for the Continent.

A gentleman in Liverpool has contrived a plan for opening and shutting gates by means of a spring, which can be acted upon by the pressure of a horse's foot, or the wheel of a carriage.

The *Freeman's Journal* states that the Duke of Bedford has a mortgage for £90,000 on an estate in the county of Mayo.

Mr. Gavan Duffy has been removed from Newgate Prison to Richmond Bridewell (Dublin), where he was incarcerated with Mr. O'Connell. His health had suffered from the confined air of Newgate.

Mr. R. B. Crowder, Q.C., and M.P., has been appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Cornwall.

An agitation for a repeal of the Malt Tax is fast spreading among the farmers of the country. Meetings have been held for the purpose, during the past week, at Chesterfield, Lynn, and Chelmsford, &c.

The salmon fishings this season in Scotland are rather productive. Both on the North and South Esk the take is abundant, whereas during this month last year the fishing turned out to be a complete failure. Appearances give indication of the season being a decidedly successful one. The fish are described to be of excellent quality.

The *St. George* left the London Docks on Friday (last week) full of goods, and with sixty passengers, for San Francisco, California, many of them persons of respectability. She was despatched by Messrs. Cousens and Sanley, and is the first vessel which has sailed for San Francisco from London.

The writers of the American press take very odd notions at times. In Pennsylvania a writer at present undertakes to prove that Solomon obtained his gold for the temple from California—that this was the place called Ophir in the Book of Kings. He also thinks the Queen of Sheba came from that region.

The Earl of Rosse, as President of the Royal Society, has issued cards for *soirées* on the four Saturdays, April 21, May 5, May 26, and June 16. The *soirées* of the new President will be given in an extensive suite of rooms in Somerset House, placed at the disposal of the Royal Society, for the purpose, by the University of London.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Queen Dowager, have respectively contributed a donation of £25 to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans, and the families of the sufferers by the late explosion at Darley Main colliery.

The Incorporated Society have voted £400, the Church Building Commissioners £350, and the Exeter Diocesan Church Building Society £200—making in all £950—towards the erection of the new church in the district of St. Paul's, Devonport. The proposed site in Morice-square is being cleared, and the erection of the church will be forthwith commenced. It is intended that the building shall contain 750 sittings, all of which will be free for the use of the inhabitants of the district.

The *Cork Constitution* announces the appearance of the cholera in that city.

The Coroner for Middlesex, Mr. Wakley, M.P., is, we understand, confined to his residence at Harefield Park, in consequence of severe illness.

The Secretary at War has conferred the appointment of Chaplain to the Military Prison of Portsmouth (Southsea Castle), vacant by the demise of the Rev. J. Mitchell, upon the Rev. T. Denny, minister of Trinity Church, Portsea.

The mails that for a length of time have been conveyed from Portsmouth to London by the South Western Railway are now forwarded by the London and Brighton's Portsmouth and Chichester line, so as to avoid the floating ferry between Portsmouth and Gosport, the conveyance of the mails over which costs on an average £100 per annum.

Two millions of dollars in gold dust are now on their way to the United States; about a million of dollars worth remains at San Francisco awaiting an opportunity to proceed in the same direction.

In the parish of Newlyn in Pydar, in Cornwall, a strawberry perfectly ripe, and a blackberry nearly so, were gathered a few days since on the grounds of Tresilian and Degembris.

An American paper has taken the trouble to ascertain the whole number of gold seekers that have left for California since the breaking out of the gold fever in the States, and the vessels which have sailed. The numbers are 178 vessels, and 11,160 passengers.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.—The Royal assent was given by commission to the Vice-Guardians (Ireland) Bill; the Commons Enclosure Bill, and some others. The commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Clarendon, and the Earl of Shaftesbury.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY LAWS.—Lord Brougham laid on the table a bill to amend the laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency. The bill was founded upon the report of their Lordships' committee of last session. He should not take its second reading before the 10th of April, in order that the commercial community might have time to make themselves acquainted with its provisions.—The bill was read a first time.

The Larceny Law Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

On the motion of Mr. BROTHERTON, a return was ordered of the number of newspapers in England, Ireland, and Scotland, with the number of advertisements, and the amount of duty paid by each, from the years 1841 to 1849.

Sir GEORGE GREY stated, in answer to the address of the House to her Majesty agreed to on the motion of Lord Ashley, that her Majesty had been pleased to direct the appointment of a Commission, with a view to the subdivision of parishes for ecclesiastical purposes.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

Mr. HERBERT having presented a petition from 24,700 inhabitants of Liverpool against the repeal of those laws, proceeded to address the House against the second reading of the bill. He denounced the measure as a sweeping alteration of the Navigation Laws, with some trivial reservations that only rendered it more absurd and inoperative. The President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Labouchere) had given last year as a chief ground of the proposed alteration the state of Canada and the demands of the Canadian people on the subject. The right hon. gentleman should then give the same attention, this year, to the wishes of Canada that he appeared to give last year. Those wishes, however, were singularly at variance with the opinions of the right hon. gentleman on the subject, for, in all the public meetings which the question had called forth in Canada, the feelings of the people were strongly expressed as adverse to any change in those laws. He moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

After a discussion of some length, in the course of which the Marquis of GRANBY strongly opposed the measure of the Government, while Mr. Wilson and Mr. CARDWELL advocated an alteration of the Navigation Laws, the debate was adjourned, and the House shortly afterwards rose.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

On Thursday afternoon a meeting of shareholders in this company was held at the Fountain Inn, Cripplegate, pursuant to a notice which had been circulated amongst the proprietors, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of finding a suitable chairman and deputy, together with directors, to conduct the affairs of the above company, and on other important business.

Mr. Sergeant Gaselee was called to the chair. Mr. Lowe said he was one of the persons who proposed the formation of the society. In order that every shareholder might have a notice of the present meeting, he applied to Mr. Roney, the secretary of the company, for a list of the registered shareholders, when he received the following answer:—

Eastern Counties Railway, Bishopsgate-street Station, London, March 5. Sir,—I have received your letter of the 4th instant, and beg to state, in reply, that the terms on which you can be furnished with a list of the shareholders are 6d per 100 words, which will cost about £30. I am, &c., (For C. P. RONEY) T. HALL.

Under these circumstances he declined to have a copy; he could not, however, but consider that it was a very arbitrary proceeding on the part of the company. Mr. Sergeant Gaselee said it was most iniquitous, but it was adopted by all other companies.

Mr. Edwards moved a resolution to the effect—"That the gentlemen now present form an association, to be called the Eastern Counties Railway Protection Society."

Mr. Robins seconded the motion, which was carried.

It was then proposed that Mr. Sergeant Gaselee be appointed chairman of the association, but that gentleman declined. He would assist the society all he could, but would not be chairman.

Mr. John Knight was unanimously elected chairman.

Mr. Partridge moved that the secretary be instructed to write to Mr. Cash, the chairman of the Committee of Inquiry of the Eastern Counties Railway, requesting him to furnish the association with a list of the shareholders gratuitously.

Mr. Lowe seconded the motion, which was carried. A committee was then appointed to carry out the objects of the association.

IRELAND.

CAPITAL CONVICTIONS.—James and Peter Reilly were, on Wednesday last, found guilty, at the Leitrin assizes, of the murder, by poison, of the brother of the Rev. Father Maguire, who also met his death under similar circumstances. —Mary Reynolds, the housekeeper of the rev. gentleman, was put upon her trial for the murder of his relative, but was a second time acquitted.—The two Reillys were ordered for execution.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Wednesday, as announced in another place, the State trials commenced at Bourges. After the bill of indictment was read, Barbès rose to protest against the competency of the Court. He addressed the Jury in most violent language, but was stopped by the President. Barbès then declared that he would not again enter the court unless compelled to do so by force.

ITALY.

According to our latest accounts, hostilities are most imminent between the Austrians and Piedmontese. The Duke of Modena had sent a body of 6000 Austrians into Tuscany, and the Sardinians have marched a large body of troops to assist the Florentines.

MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.—On Thursday, last week, being the day appointed for the election of the Lord Rector for this university, the contest between Lord Robertson and Mr. Sheriff Gordon for the honour of the office, and a careful enumeration of the votes in the four nations, in a majority in favour of Mr. Sheriff Gordon of three nations to one. The opposing parties were, on the whole, more equal in number than on most occasions.

DREADFUL WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.

NEARLY 200 LIVES LOST.

We have to record this week one of the most frightful catastrophes that, probably, ever occurred on the English coast, viz. the total loss of a large emigrant ship, on the Long Sands, near Harwich, with nearly 200 souls on board, during the tempestuous and fearful weather on Wednesday (last week). The gale commenced in the early part of Wednesday morning, the wind blowing from the south-west; and, as the day advanced, the violence of the storm increased, and continued till between six and seven o'clock in the evening. A heavy snow-storm followed, and lasted till midnight.

During the prevalence of the storm on Thursday several vessels were wrecked on the Long Sands: amongst them was a Dutch Indiaman, named the *Dyle*, Captain Laws, bound from Antwerp to Havannah, the crew of which (with the exception of one poor fellow) were picked up by her Majesty's revenue-cutter *Scout*, and landed at Harwich. A large schooner shared a similar fate on the same sands, with the loss of every soul of her crew. Seven or eight total losses are also reported as having happened on the adjacent shoals, but these do not form the extent of the disasters. Her Majesty's revenue-cutter, *Petrel*, has communicated the melancholy intelligence of the appalling loss of an emigrant ship on the same sands, and that nearly 200 beings perished with her. Only four of the many on board survived, and these the *Petrel* rescued.

Owing to the exhausted condition of the poor fellows, who had been exposed to the storm in the rigging for forty-eight hours, it was not till Saturday that the correct details could be elicited from them by Mr. Billingsley, the agent to Lloyd's at Harwich, and the assistant-agent, Mr. Oppenheim.

The ill-fated vessel was the bark *Floridian*, 500 tons burden, Mr. E. D. Whitmore, master, from Antwerp. She was the property of Mr. E. D. Hulbert, of New York, and had been chartered by a German company for the conveyance of emigrants to the United States. The number of emigrants that had taken a passage by her at Antwerp, and had gone on board before she weighed anchor, is stated to have been from 176 to 200. They comprised young, respectable German agricultural labourers, with their wives and families, and many mechanics. Amongst the number on board were from 50 to 60 women, and between 20 and 30 children. The ship was worked by a crew of nearly 20, part of whom were Englishmen, commanded by a Captain Whitmore; a surgeon being on board to attend the emigrants. It was late on Tuesday evening week when the *Floridian* put out to sea. The course taken after clearing the Flemish banks was westward for the Straits of Dover. The weather continued favourable up to 12 o'clock, when it changed for the worse, with hail and snow.

Daybreak on Wednesday brought fearful weather; the wind had sprung up terrifically, with a great fall of snow, and a heavy rolling sea. The ship kept on her course, the intention being to make for the South Foreland light; but at three o'clock P.M. she struck with such terrific force, that her planks and false keel immediately rushed up alongside. A scene of horror instantly presented itself on deck—the emigrants hastened on the deck in frantic dismay. Within a few moments of the vessel striking, the sea broke into her hull, blowing up the hatchways, and sweeping many of the poor creatures overboard, while others were drowned in their berths, being unable to rise from the effects of sea sickness. Captain Whitmore, perceiving the inevitable destruction of his ship, gave orders to his men to launch the boats. The first boat broke apart the moment it was launched, and, it is said, capsized directly with two men who were in it. The moment the second boat was lowered, the captain jumped into it with Mrs. Whitmore (his wife). This led to a desperate rush towards the craft. Some 20 or 30 poor creatures, men and women, leaped from the quarter-deck of the foundering ship into the boat; the result was, that it also instantly capsized, and the whole party were precipitated overboard and lost. The crew took to the rigging, to which they lashed themselves, and upwards of 100 of the emigrants congregated on the quarter-deck. Here they had not been more than an hour before the ship broke in two, amidships. The mainmast fell over the side with a fearful crash, and a



WRECK OF THE "FLORIDIAN," EMIGRANT SHIP, ON THE LONG SANDS, OFF HARWICH.

tremendous sea carried away the whole of the quarter-deck with the mass of human beings on it. A frightful shriek filled the air, and the next moment the unfortunate creatures were struggling in the deep. By great efforts eight or ten were rescued by the men who had secured themselves in the rigging. The moment the ship broke in two, her cargo, mostly merchandise, floated out and intermingled with the drowning sufferers. For some time men, women, and children were to be seen floating about on the packages. Ere night had set in, however, all had disappeared. The then survivors, about twelve in number, continued in the rigging of the foremast, which, with the fore part of the vessel, was all that remained of the wreck, the whole of the night enduring the greatest suffering. The sea kept breaking over them, and the cold being most intense rendered their condition most painful. When Thursday morning broke it was discovered that six had died in the course of the night; they had been frozen to death, and their bodies were dangling in the rigging. All that day the same fearful weather existed, and not the least aid could be rendered to those who still lived in the rigging. They could see vessels passing at a distance, but they were too far off for the crews to observe their situation. Thursday night and the greater portion of Friday passed away, yet no help came. Only four now remained, three sailors and one passenger; the other two were frozen to death in the course of the preceding day and night. About seven o'clock her Majesty's revenue cutter *Petrel* approached, and her crew, by direction of the commanding officer, lowered the boat and dashed off to the spot, the heavy surf beating round the wreck in such a manner as to render the running of the cutter alongside the wreck exceedingly dangerous. After considerable difficulty the poor fellows were got off

and taken on board the revenue cutter, where everything was done for their comfort. They were in a deplorable state of exhaustion and partly bereft of their senses. Their hands and feet were severely frost-bitten, and how they escaped with their lives appears most remarkable. The *Petrel* made for Harwich with all sail, and arrived about 11 o'clock at night. Mr. Billingsley, Lloyd's agent and Vice-Consul for the Belgian Government, afforded the poor fellows every attention that was possible by placing them in comfortable quarters. The names of the seamen saved are Henry Hill, William Harry, and a Swede, name unknown. The fourth is one of the emigrants, apparently a mechanic. He has been deranged ever since he has been landed.

A Colchester vessel lost five hands in an attempt to rescue some of the sufferers. The noble fellows saw the quarter-deck carried away with the emigrants on it. They immediately pushed off in their boat with a view of saving some of them, but had scarcely got a few strokes when a heavy sea caught their craft, upset it, and the whole of them met with a watery grave.

The Long Sands form a very extensive shoal some distance outside the well-known channel known as the Swin. In length they are between nine and ten miles, and their breadth averages from half a mile to a mile and a half. They are about twenty miles from Harwich, and their other extremity about the same distance from the North Foreland.

Upwards of 200 vessels started on Saturday morning for the spot where the wreck lies, with a view of picking up what portion of her cargo might be floating about. Several revenue cutters also proceeded to the scene to protect it from the ravages of the wreckers.

Our illustration shows the boat of the *Petrel*, and the crew, in their fortunate

attempt to rescue the survivors of the wreck from their perilous situation upon the fore-top, by slipping down the yard into the boat. Our Artist derived the details for his sketch from one of the crew of the *Petrel* engaged in the praiseworthy act.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

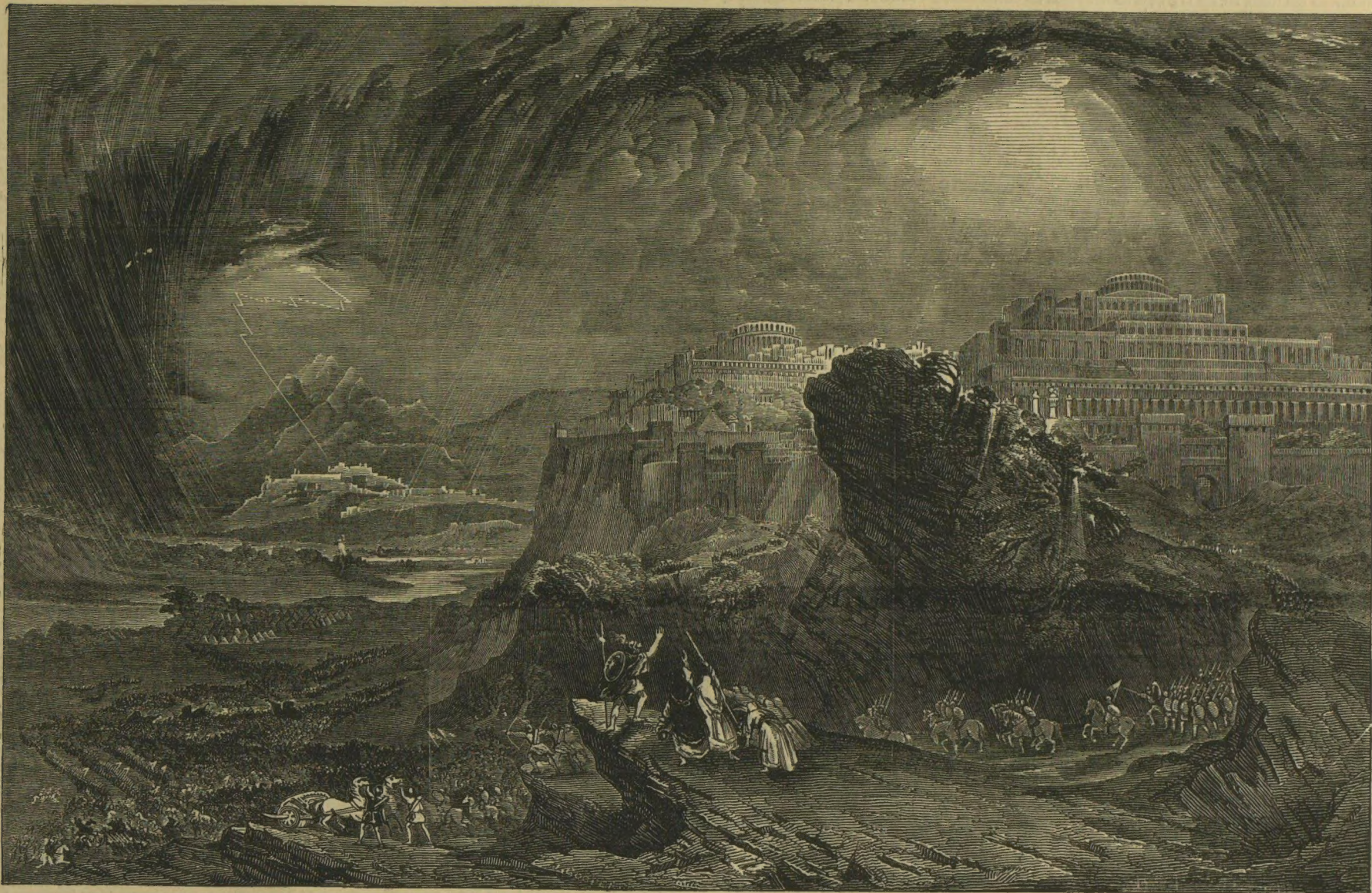
(THIRD NOTICE.)

MR. FOLEY, to whom we owe the marble group of "Ino and Bacchus," was first distinguished as a sculptor by his statue of "A youth at a stream." His "Ino and Bacchus," a commission from the Earl of Ellesmere, is much in Mr. Marshall's manner, and more classic in its spirit and conception than many of Canova's groups. Mr. Foley's "Ino" will form a distinguishing feature in Lord Ellesmere's new house in the Green-park, and is sure of being seen, from the thousands that the Bridgewater gallery will draw past where it is placed—thanks to Lord Ellesmere's liberal determination of throwing open his Gallery to the public on certain days, and necessarily on certain conditions. Reduced copies can accomplish so little in extending the reputation of the sculptor or painter (of a sculptor more especially), that an artist's great object must always be to have his work well placed, and in a position where it is likely to be seen. It was Wilkie who said, that he would rather sell a picture to Sir George Beaumont for 50 guineas, than to an unknown and unknowing collector for 300. And he was right in what he said.



"INO AND THE INFANT BACCHUS," IN MARBLE, BY J. H. FOLEY.

T H E B R I T I S H I N S T I T U T I O N .



"JOSHUA COMMANDING THE SUN TO STAND STILL."—PAINTED BY JOHN MARTIN.

His picture was seen in Beaumont's house; and the fact of its being purchased by so excellent a judge as Sir George Beaumont, brought other commissions and higher prices, that enabled him to become dainty in selecting his patrons.

We have taken our other illustrations for this week's paper from Mr. John Martin's large picture of "Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still," and from the two charming sacred subjects by Mr. O'Neil—"St. Catherine" and "St. Cecilia."

Mr. John Martin, the celebrated painter of "Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still," "Belshazzar's Feast," and other noble works, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the year 1789. He was apprenticed to a coach-painter; but, disliking the toil of his master's business, redeemed, by the kindness of his friends and his own exertions, the remainder of his time, and, bidding farewell to his own family, set off for London in a Newcastle collier, with five shillings in his pocket. He soon found employment in this great metropolis of the world; for a lad with active hands and a determination to get on never can be long out of employment in a large city. He worked at first as a coach-painter, and afterwards as a glass-painter, at Collins's, in the Strand, near Temple-bar, and was living in Thanet-place (at the back of Collins's), when he sent his first work, "Landscape—a composition," to the Royal Academy Exhibition at Somerset House. In 1812 (he was then in his twenty-third year) he exhibited "Sadak in search of the Waters of Oblivion," the first work which brought him into notice. In 1813 he exhibited "Adam's first Sight of Eve;" in 1814 "Clytie," an illustration of

All day, all night, in trackless wilds alone,
She pined and taught the listening rocks her moan.

And in 1816, in the ante-room of the Royal Academy, his first sketch of "Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still." The "Joshua" attracted, as it deserved to do, very great attention, from the new and highly imaginative manner in

which the sublime incident in Scripture was sought to be embodied. The Princess Charlotte immediately appointed him her "historical landscape painter," and the picture itself was bought (but before exhibition, we believe) by Mr. Collins, the dealer in glass, with whom Mr. Martin was still working when the picture was exhibited. The "Joshua" was followed by "The Bard" from Gray, and by a figure of "Revenge" from Collins's "Ode to the Passions"—neither very successful, and both, in some respects, very injurious to Mr. Martin's interests; as they gave occasion to portrait painters within the Academy, and disappointed historical painters without the walls of the Academy, to observe often and openly that the "Joshua" was more the result of an accident—a happy exception, like the celebrated one speech which gave the name of "Single-speech Hamilton" to a generally dull orator. Nor was it till "The Paphian Bower" appeared in 1822, and the "Belshazzar's Feast" in 1824, that this expression began to be less frequently advanced; and the many, who at last judge for themselves, could see extraordinary and original merit in the works of this great painter. Mr. Martin has, in some matters, himself to blame for this false and temporary appreciation of his merits. He did not follow up what he had begun so well; and the architectural drawings which he exhibited at the Academy, of Sir Chas. Cockerell's house in Gloucestershire, were, though clever in themselves, infinitely less than the public expected, and almost demanded at his hands. Had the "Belshazzar," or "The Deluge," or any of those great works for which Mr. Martin has a wide and well-deserved reputation, been produced immediately after the "Joshua," the bitter sayings of envious artists had been unattended to by the public, and Mr. Martin must have been elected into the Royal Academy at the earliest vacancy; whereas, disgusted as he has been with the conduct of his brethren in art, he soon withdrew his name from the list of candidates, and was therefore, by the rules of the Academy, ineligible for election. Mr. Martin, therefore, never can be a member. Nor are we disposed to regret the want of

that honorary appendage to his name, of R.A., or which the public hereafter will care so very little. The works of Hogarth, Romney, Blake, Morland, Harlow, Bonington, and Liversege, realise large prices at Christie's, in spite of their names not being graced with academic distinctions; while the appendage of R.A. can do nothing for Mr. Wheatley, R.A.; Mrs. Moser, R.A.; Mrs. Angelica Kauffman, R.A.; or even for Mr. Howard, R.A.

The passage in Scripture which Mr. Martin has sought to embody in so remarkable and imaginative a manner is as follows:—

And the Lord discomfited them before Israel, and slew them with a great slaughter at Gibeon, and chased them along the way that goeth up to Beth-horon, and smote them to Azekah, and unto Makkedah.

And it came to pass, as they fled before Israel, and were in the going down to Beth-horon, that the Lord cast down great stones from Heaven upon them unto Azekah, and they died: they were more which died with hailstones than they whom the children of Israel slew with the sword.

Then spake Joshua to the Lord, on the day when the Lord delivered up the Amorites before the children of Israel, and he said, in the sight of Israel, Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon; and thou Moon in the valley of Ajalon.

The grandeur of an incident like this has afforded Mr. Martin an ample opportunity for introducing those wonderful effects in nature, and almost, we may say, out of nature, for which he has been so long unrivalled. The scene he has realised is a very noble one—he brings the event as it were before us, and makes us a spectator of what is going on. The picture from which our Engraving is made has been painted within the last half-year for a well-known patron of art; and though it is, as we have observed in a former notice, somewhat too blue, as a whole it is better and more firmly painted than is usual with Mr. Martin's light and facile pencil.

Mr. O'Neil, the painter of "St. Cecilia" and "St. Catherine," is an artist distinguished for his careful drawing, and for his fine feeling of the Scriptural sen-



"ST. CECILIA."—PAINTED BY H. O'NEIL.



"ST. CATHERINE."—PAINTED BY H. O'NEIL.

COUNTRY NEWS.

time of his art. He seeks to catch, and often successfully, the inspiration of early German and Italian art, and to graft its character upon the careful drawing and grouping of a better and a later school. He is never without that earnest expression, which goes so far in constituting a good picture; and his "St. Cecilia" and his "St. Catherine" are two graceful evidences of the truth of what we state.

"St. Catherine" and "St. Cecilia," the two subjects chosen by Mr. O'Neill (and engraved in our paper of to-day), have long been favourites with the greatest painters. There are two St. Catherines—St. Catherine of Siena, and Catherine of Alexandria—the former distinguished by the emblems of espousals, and the latter by her well-known wheel. St. Catherine of Siena was an enthusiast, who, in a trance or vision, fancied herself miraculously espoused to the Saviour; and the Marriage of the Saint is therefore a favourite subject with our early painters. The second St. Catherine, was a noble virgin of Alexandria. Having been instructed in literature and the sciences, she was afterwards converted to Christianity, and by order of the Emperor Maximus she disputed with fifty heathen philosophers, who, being reduced to silence by her arguments and her eloquence, were all to a man converted, and suffered martyrdom in consequence. From this circumstance, and her great learning, she is considered in the Romish Church as the patron saint of philosophy, literature, and schools. She was afterwards condemned to suffer death, and the Emperor ordered her to be crushed between wheels of iron armed with sharp blades; the wheels, however, were miraculously broken asunder, and, all other means of death being rendered abortive, she was beheaded in the year 310, at the age of eighteen. Of this saint (whose wheel has been commemorated by our firework-makers) the most exquisite realisation of her inspired piety and beauty is the "Aldobrandini St. Catherine," an early work of Raffaele, now in the National Gallery of Great Britain, at the cost of 5000 guineas.

St. Cecilia is known by her harp, and by the several odes written for St. Cecilia's Day, of which Dryden's "Alexander's Feast" is by far the noblest. She has been, and is still, as Mr. O'Neill evinces, a favourite saint with English painters. Sir Joshua Reynolds painted Mrs. Sheridan (the beautiful Maria Linley) as St. Cecilia, accompanying a choir of angels by her side. This exquisite picture is now at Bowood, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne. A second St. Cecilia, by Sir Joshua, represented Mrs. Billington, the singer, delighting a choir of angels that hung over head in a species of angelic wonder. Mrs. Billington is not over-inspired in the picture; but some of the angels' faces are worthy of the pencil that drew the wreath of cherubs now in the National Gallery.

THE THEATRES.

OPENING OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

It was necessary that the company at Her Majesty's Theatre should be more powerful this than in any previous year. The following list will prove that such has been the opinion of the management, and that it has fully acted up to this impression. However, we hear that more than one engagement which is to form an important feature in the season's entertainments is not, as yet, completed; and the publication of the programme, therefore, is delayed. It must be premised, that, as regards Mlle. Lind, it appears not to be as yet decided in what form she will contribute to the entertainments of the season. In the meantime it is settled that the theatre will open on the 15th inst.; and the present engagements, numerous, varied, and relating to artists of the highest order of merit, are understood to be the following. Amongst the first must be mentioned Frezzolini, the first *prima donna* of Italy, whose career, particularly during the last three years, has been one of extraordinary success. Mlle. Albion's engagement demands no comment. Her success in England was infallible wherever she presented herself, whether at the theatre or at festivals and concerts. As will be seen in all the French journals, she has effected a still greater triumph in Paris. Mlle. Gazzaniga is another great acquisition. She is the ruling *prima donna* of the Grand Opera of Turin, as she has been of every great theatre of Italy. Her face and figure are dramatic, her voice powerful and extensive, her style impassioned and impressive.—Another *prima donna* engaged, Mlle. Parodi, is the pupil of Pasta. This pre-eminent lyrical actress took her under her care into her house, as soon her voice was formed, and, as a recreation and "labour of love," bestowed five years in educating her musically and dramatically for the stage.—Mlle. Giulini, the fourth *prima donna*, already arrived, is a soprano in a powerful voice of very extensive register, a good musician, an energetic actress as well as singer; whose success, particularly in Verdi's operas, has always commanded applause.—Cassolani, every instant expected, is a young contralto who has recently appeared at La Scala, and created a great sensation. She is young, and the tones of her voice are fresh, powerful, and full of feeling.—Several efficient *comprimes* are engaged, but amongst them we can only notice Mlle. Pallonia.

As regards tenors, such engagements have been made as to ensure the greatest efficiency in the various and totally opposed styles of Cimarosa and Rossini, of Meyerbeer and Verdi. That general favourite, Gardoni, returns from St. Petersburg with new laurels. Calzolari, one of the best Rossinian tenors of Italy, although still young, with the classical taste, the elegant phrasing, and refined taste of the ancient school of his country, is secured. For the more dramatic style of the more recent composers, M. Borda has been secured. He has studied in the best schools of Italy, and appeared, in the short time since his studies have been completed, with great success, at the Italian Operas of San Carlo, Paris, &c. Another young tenor, only 20 years of age, who has but just made the first step in his career—M. Bartolini—is likewise to form part of the *troupe*. During his engagement at the Italiens, in Paris, which continues up to this moment, he has displayed freshness and purity of tone in the highest degree.

To the basses of last season no addition could be desired; and it is sufficient to say that Lablache, Belletti, F. Lablache, and Coletti remain at their posts, to manifest that Her Majesty's Theatre still possesses the most extraordinary assemblage of voices of that description that were ever brought together on any operative stage.

The great professors added to the members of the old orchestra last year, Piatti, Lavigne, Angioli, Bletta, Zelt, Templini, Seglick, Remusat, Deloffre, Flet, &c., will be supported this season by several new and accomplished instrumentalists, so that the orchestra will be complete and numerous, and at the same time select.

The Chorus has been classified, and new and fresh voices added. Mr. Baile, who has given up so many other branches of his science to the important office of Musical Conductor, and who has acquired all that he could possibly add to his original talent in this direction, namely experience, will once more resume the *bâton* this year.

The choruses will be under the direction of Felix Ronconi, the brother of the celebrated baritone, and himself, until the recent revolution, professor of the Italian Conservatoire. The public will learn with pleasure that the "Clemenza di Tito" of Mozart will be revived under most favorable circumstances. "Il Matrimonio Segreto" will be produced once more, with Lablache, Frezzolini, Albion, &c. Measures have been taken to put on the stage, with a totally new *mise en scène*, the sublime work of Mozart, "Don Giovanni." Donna Anna is the part in which Frezzolini displays the full range of her great dramatic as well as vocal talents; and Zerlina will find a remarkable representative in Albion. This great *prima donna* will likewise perform the new part which has recently restored the fortunes of the *Italiens* in Paris—*Ninetta* in the "Gazza Lutra," an opera in which she will be supported by Lablache and the other great artists of the *troupe*.

The choreographic department has not been neglected: Carlotta Grisi returns, and will begin the season. The popular favourite Rosati has likewise arrived; and Mlle. Marie Taglioni, who has continued the career of success she first began here, is likewise already engaged in preparing for the season, with Paul Taglioni, Petit Stephan, Louis D'Or, and other dancers. Thevenot and Aussondan have returned with Lamoureux, and Juliette, the two young pupils of the establishment, now grown up into accomplished dancers. Amongst the other additions to the fair dancers of the season, there are two accomplished *danseuses* from Italy, their names Negri and Tommasini. The *scenarios* of several new ballets have been prepared—one is entitled the "Etoiles Animées;" another is on the subject of the "Val d'Andorre." Bellini took the libretto of the "Sonnambula" from the ballet of Scribe; and the *Maitre de Ballet* takes in turn his *scenario* from the highly interesting opera in vogue in Paris. But another ballet of a still more interesting character is in preparation, which, by the aid of new inventions and new effects, it is hoped, will form a new era in the choregraphic art.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The opening of this lyric establishment, announced for this evening (March 10), has been postponed until next Thursday (March 15). Although the *mise en scène*, which has been for a considerable time in preparation, of "Masaniello," was quite ready, some of the *artistes* arrived so late in the week, that Mr. Costa, the musical director, did not deem it prudent to venture upon the first representation of such a complicated work, with the few rehearsals he was enabled to accomplish; and hence the adjournment.

The cast of "Masaniello" will be as follows:—*Elcira*, Madame Dorus Gras, who succeeded Madame Damoreau in that part at the Académie Royale, at Paris; *Fenella* (the dumb girl of Portici) will be sustained by the celebrated pantomimist and *danseuse* Mlle. Pauline Leroux, who for many years was its representative in Paris. *Masaniello* will be enacted by Mario, his first appearance in the character; *Alphonso*, Signor Luigi Mei; and *Lorenzo*, Soldi; these being the three tenor parts in the opera. There are four basses—*Pietro*, Massol; *Borella*, Signor Rommy, from the San Carlo, at Naples; *Moreno*, Signor Talamo; and *Selva*, Signor Rache. The "Bolero," "Guaracha," and "Tarantella," the three characteristic dances in the opera, will be executed by Mlle. Wouthier, Mlle. Louise Taglioni, M. Alexandre, and a complete *corps de ballet*.

Rumour affirms that Grieve and Telbin have prepared some beautiful scenery, particularly a sea-shore view in the second act—the market-place in Naples; and the last scene, depicting the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, quite a novelty in effect.

The alterations in the interior have been completed: the additional stalls on each side of the third tier, being a continuation of the Amphitheatre Stalls, will be a great convenience; and the continuation of the line of private boxes on the second tier, instead of its being broken by box stalls, will add to the architectural beauty of the house, besides the advantage gained of increased circulation of air, by the passage round the upper refreshment saloon being thrown open. One important alteration will be certainly welcomed by the ladies, and that is the lowering of the parapets of each circle of boxes, thus affording to the occupants of the stalls and pit a better view of the fair occupants of the private boxes. In the curtains of the boxes, and in the decorative designs on their *façades*, some changes and improvements have been made. No expense seems to have been spared to make the ameliorations under the superintendence of

Mr. F. Gye, in the aspect of the house, and for the convenience of the subscribers and patrons, suggested by the experience of the two former seasons.

PRINCESS.

Mr. George Linley's new opera of "Francesca Doria; or, The Bandit of the Abruzzi," contains some pretty music, which might have been wedded to a more interesting libretto than that supplied by his coadjutor, Mr. Val Morris, who, however, has only furnished the drama, Mr. Linley being the poet as well as the composer. The first title would indicate a drama of lofty pretensions; but the supplementary one indicates at once its true character—very melodramatic and very Surrey-ish. There is a bandit noble, a persecuted Count, a wandering ward (*Francesca*), a heroic peasantess, and a sentimental uncle. There is a refuge in the mountain passes, and there is a besieged castle; the machinations of guilt are defeat-ed, and virtue is rewarded, enabling the *prima donna* to warble her finale after she has acquired the hand of the tender tenor, the ruthless bandit affording occasion by suicide to a coroner's inquest in the Abruzzi.

We wish Mr. Linley had to treat a better story; he has a happy, melodious vein of imagery, and has well adapted his airs to Miss Poole, Mr. Allen, Mr. Weiss, and Herr Mengis, as also to the *débütante*, Miss Lanza, who was the heroine of the opera—a promising acquisition to our lyric theatres. She is the daughter of Lanza, once a famed professor of singing, who boasted of Miss Stephens (now the Dowager Countess of Essex) as his pupil. Miss Poole sang exquisitely her ballads "Far do I roam" and "I mope just like an owl"—which will be popular.

LYCEUM.

The audience of this theatre are indebted to the never-failing, ever-pointed pen of Mr. Planché for one of the most amusing pieces that we have for some time seen, produced here, with immense effect, on Thursday evening. It is called a "Romantic Idea," and the idea is as good as its title is romantic. A young German student, *Hans Skeller* (Mr. Charles Mathews) is travelling near the Rhine, in search of the supernatural, to form the groundwork of a romance which he wishes to write. He comes to an inn, close to an old castle, about which the charming hostess (Miss Fitzwilliam) sings him an equally charming legend; which so excites his curiosity that he determines upon sleeping there. Here the fun begins. He falls asleep, and has a dream, in which all the personages of the opening are changed into the characters of the legend; and then such a succession of horrors is brought forward that a collection of the worst bits of the worst legends of the Rhine could scarcely rival. But we have evidently ceased to sympathise with romantic crimes—their visioned commission only excites roars of laughter—until, at the end, when a general annihilation of everything and everybody is hurrying on, *Hans* awakes, and a capital *dénouement* is brought about.

As we have said, this is the best and most original piece we have seen for some seasons; and it was imitatively acted and put on the stage. Besides Mr. Charles Mathews and Miss Fitzwilliam, who played to the top of their bent, Miss Howard, Mr. H. Hall, Mr. Selby, and Mr. Roxby covered themselves with laurels. The last gentleman in the vision made such a capital demoniac individual, that we are sure, should he chance to meet Mr. O. Smith, the consequences would be fearful. The scenery is most beautiful. At no other theatre, except the Marylebone, have we seen such minute attention paid to detail. The mechanical effects, throughout, required such delicate management, that, to have fallen short of perfection would have jeopardized the success of the piece, which was so decided, that, at the conclusion, amidst a loud call for the author, Mr. Charles Mathews was obliged to tell the audience that he had been actually driven away by the applause. The piece will have a long run, and it fully deserves it.

With the exception of the appearance of a very clever little boy at Astley's, named Hern-ndez, whose feats as a rider, executed without any failure or hesitation, will make his seniors bestir themselves, if not to beat, at all events to equal him, there has been no novelty in the theatrical world. This is accounted for by the number of new pieces produced last week, all of which may be considered, in a measure, successful. With the exception of the HAYMARKET, at which the performances of Messrs. Wallace and Charles Kean are still highly attractive, every theatre of note brought out some novelty in the course of the week—a circumstance which has not occurred for some time.

Meanwhile, activity still prevails behind the curtain. A drama by the author of the "Harvest Home" is in preparation at the ADELPHI. It is to be called "The Hop Pickers," and will embrace the entire strength of the company. A nautical drama is underlined at the SURREY; and some new farces are in rehearsal at the Lyceum and Haymarket.

Amongst the reports flying about in the dramatic circles, is one that Mrs. Nesbitt and Mr. Farren have taken the OLYMPIC, at the expiration of the present management. We merely give this as we hear it, without vouching for its authenticity, and placing no more credence in it than in the various other rumours now running wild about the theatrical world, that M. Julien would again become the lessee of DRURY-LANE—that Mr. Kean was in partnership with Mr. Webster at the HAYMARKET—that Mr. Watts and the Keeleys were about to take the reins at the PRINCESS—and that the management of the SURREY was again going to change hands.

It is also said that Mr. Flexmore, the clever clown at the PRINCESS, is about to marry Mlle. Auriol, who appeared in the ballet at that theatre some time ago, and is the daughter of the Auriol at the Cirque Nationale. The present successful pantomime of "Bluff King Hal" is to be reproduced at Paris.

Mr. T. P. Cooke was the only survivor of the ship to which he belonged in the battle of St. Vincent, to claim the medal. He is enjoying excellent health at present, looking well, and ready to fight six land-lubbers, defend any number of unprotected females, or bowse his "fo'ksel" to the main-top taffrail, at the shortest notice. May it be long before his timbers are shivered, or we see Blue Peter flying at the fore of his life-boat; for we feel that with him the glory of the British seaman will depart.

It is lamentable to see the state into which one of the finest sites in London for a theatre, or exhibition-room—the enclosure of Leicester-square—has now fallen. The place is a perfect swamp; the shrubs destroyed; and the idlers now amuse themselves, when nobody is looking, by breaking off and carrying away the iron railings. It is altogether about as dreary a sight, right in the centre of the metropolis, as could well be found.

The partnership between Mr. Shephard and Miss Vincent, at the SURREY, concludes on Wednesday, after which the theatre will be closed until Easter, when the former gentleman will open it on the plan originally intended. Miss Vincent returns to enact the domestic heroines of the VICTORIA.

COLOSSEUM.—The Cyclorama continues very attractive. Among the numerous visitors this week were the following distinguished parties:—The Earl Waldegrave, Lord Feversham, Lady Anne Stewart, Lady Bateman and party, Earl and Countess of Harrington, Lady McAlpine, Bishop of Madras, Lady Montague, Lady Butler, Lady Vernon, Lady Croft, &c.

MUSIC.

CHORAL HARMONISTS.—At the fifth meeting, on Monday, the selection comprised Hummel's *Mis* No. 3; Weber's cantata "Oh, Praise the Lord;" a madrigal by Donata (1558), "All ye who music love;" Professor Walmesley's Installation Ode, and gleanings from Spohr's "Faust" and Mozart's "Clemenza di Tito."

MR. W. STERNDALE BENNETT.—The second performance of classical pianoforte music took place on Tuesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The scheme opened with Mendelssohn's Trio in C minor (op. 66) for piano (Mr. W. S. Bennett), violin (Sainton), and violoncello (M. Rousset), very finely played. Mr. Bennett performed his three musical sketches, "The Lake," "The Millstream," and "The Fountain," delightfully; the latter was encored. The poetic fancy in these charming compositions was very remarkable. Beethoven's Sonata in A minor (Op. 23), for piano and violin, was delicately played by Messrs. Bennett and Sainton; and the selection of the songs without words of Mendelssohn was finely played by Mr. Bennett. There was a very full attendance for this classical treat. Miss A. Williams sang Haydn's canon of "Recollection;" and, with her sister, Miss M. Williams, gave two sacred duets, composed by Mr. Bennett, one of which, from Ecclesiasticus, chap. 12, v. 1, "Remember now thy Creator," was demanded twice. The last concert will be on Tuesday, the 27th inst.

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The Sixteenth Concert at Exeter Hall was well attended; the vocalists were Mlle. Nissen, Mrs. A. Newton, Misses Lucombe, A. and M. Williams, Poole, Annie Taylor, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. Binge, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Whitworth. Thalberg performed his "Don Giovanni" fantasia, his study in A minor, and an Andante Cantabile.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—This morning will be the rehearsal for the first Philharmonic Concert, which will be given on Monday next at the Hanover-square Rooms; the programme comprises Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, a violin concerto, by Sainton, an overture by Weber, and Mendelssohn's "Athalie." Mlle. Lind sang on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at concerts at Wakefield, Nottingham, and Sheffield; and on Monday night she will sing at Cambridge. Mr. Lucas will commence his Musical Evenings next Wednesday.—On Friday will be the third and last performance this season, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, of Handel's "Israel in Egypt," conducted by Costa; and on the same evening, the Amateur Musical Society will have their first concert.—On Thursday night will be the opening of the Royal Italian Opera.—The Anniversary Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians, to be celebrated on the 22d, at the Freemasons' Hall, is expected to be very brilliant this year.—Mr. John Parry of facetious fame, is about to produce a new entertainment written by Albert Smith, in which he will not only sing as a basso comico, but will introduce sentimental ballads.—Ernest, the celebrated violinist, is daily expected in town for the season.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—Rossini's "Stabat Mater" has been performed at the Italian Opera, in Paris, by Madame Castellan, Madame Ronconi, Mlle. Albion, Signori Ronconi, Bartolini, and Morelli. Teresa Milanollo performed on the violin at this concert with the greatest success. Lablache appeared last Saturday in *Don Magnifico* in the "Cenerentola," and was heartily greeted. Mlle. Merie, the contralto, has left Paris to commence her engagement at the Royal Italian Opera in London. The Italian Opera season has terminated at St. Petersburg; Gardoni and Coletti have left to join Her Majesty's Theatre; Mlle. Angeli, Mlle. Corbani, Lavia, Salvi, Tagliacchi, and Tamburini have departed to join the Royal Italian Opera, in London.—A monument to the memory of Habeneck is to be erected by subscription.—Alexander Fesca, the celebrated composer of chamber instrumental music, died at Brunswick on the 22nd of February.—A new opera, called "Les Derrières Armes de Richelieu," has been produced at Toulouse with success. M. Aymar de Lacroix d'Aquilar is the name of the composer.

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE ELECTION.—The death of Mr. Mundy having caused a vacancy in the representation of South Derbyshire, Mr. Mundy, of Markeaton Hall, near Derby, a relative of the late member, has just issued an address to the voters. The Liberals have not yet decided upon the course they may think fit to pursue.

BANK ROBBERY.—A most serious system of robbery connected with the branch of the British Linen Company's Bank in Edinburgh, has been discovered. The parties implicated in the transaction are understood to be an accountant, three tellers, and a check clerk. One of the number died in December last, and another a few days since. It is rumoured that the discovery of the fraud arose in consequence of some disclosures made by the latter on his death-bed. There can be no doubt that the system has gone on for several years undetected, in consequence of all the persons by whom it should have been checked being compromised and interested in its continuance. The amount of money involved is variously stated at from £20,000 to £30,000. This sum has been originally used in railway speculations, and the immediate loss will be reduced by property belonging to the unhappy individuals by whom the fraud has been committed. They had adopted several modes of falsifying the accounts; but one of the plans was to make up parcels of notes, and to mark upon them a larger number than they contained. The bank had not the slightest idea of the injury they were sustaining, because the parties being engaged in different departments, and working together, always made the accounts apparently square. The parties occupied a very respectable sphere in society. One of them has been an elder in one of the churches in Edinburgh for a considerable period, and was very much respected. Few similar cases have ever occurred—not only from the amount of money involved, but also the length of time that the system has been pursued, the number of individuals concerned in it, and the position that they have always maintained. The extent of the railway speculation in 1845, the sums of money rapidly gained, and anxiety to share in these transactions, were undoubtedly the causes which induced, originally, this systematic breach of faith. It may be even supposed that the temporary use of the money was alone contemplated in the first instance, and that the confusion and reduction which rapidly occurred in the market rendered its return impossible.

ANOTHER COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—TWELVE LIVES LOST.—On Tuesday morning a fatal explosion of fire-damp took place at the Middle Patricroft Colliery, situate on the road from Wigan to Hindley, in Lancashire, and about a mile and a half from each place. The usual number of hands, about twenty-five, had descended to their work at or soon after 6 o'clock in the morning, and, from the appearance of several of those taken out dead, who had the whole of their clothes on, it would seem that many of them had not commenced working when the explosion occurred. The result of the accident, as far as has been ascertained, was the death of twelve persons, and the serious injury of two others. Of the twelve, one of them was missing, and supposed to be dead in the mine; another died in a short time after being brought to the surface; and ten were dead when discovered. The accident occurred about 300 yards from the shaft in one of the up-drifts from a working, termed a "dig-brow," but how or by whom caused was a mystery.

DISBANDED SOLDIERS.—During the last eight or ten days, both the police and parochial authorities of Glasgow have been a good deal annoyed by numbers of disbanded soldiers, who, in conformity with the proposed reduction in the numerical strength of the army, have been discharged from their respective corps. The system hitherto pursued with regard to the selected men appears to have been productive of very bad results. They are discharged with their regimental kit, and £1 in money to take them home; but as many have been disbanded on account of bad conduct, it is not difficult to foresee the consequences. In nine cases out of ten, the men, in the course of a few hours from the time of their leaving barracks, have been left absolutely penniless, and, in many cases, even their stock of clothes has been stolen. We understand (says the Glasgow paper which reports the facts) that, during the past week, a great many of these improvident and worthless characters, discharged from the 27th Regiment, have made application to the Town's Hospital for temporary relief, and funds to carry them to their native places; and hardly a day passes without one or two of them being lodged in the police office, most frequently from the effects of intoxication.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon an accident happened to the express train on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway. It left Darlington about 5 P.M. on its way to the north, and when about six miles north of Darlington, at a place known as "Morden Cuts," the engine (a new one) when going at the usual speed, suddenly went off the line, crossed over the up line, and embedded itself in the soil. The engine-driver (Love) was killed on the spot, and the stoker so much injured that he is not expected to recover. Fortunately the couplings gave way, and the carriages escaped comparatively uninjured. The passengers were, it is said, unhurt. The engine was completely broken, and the up line blocked. The mail train from the north was nearly due at the time, and on its approach was stopped before any mischief was done. The two learned judges on the northern circuit, Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Coleridge, were passengers in the mail train, having that afternoon finished the assizes at Durham, and were on their way to York. They alighted, and minutely examined the scene of the disaster.

AFFECTING FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the afternoon of Monday last a party of gentlemen, who had been staying at the Eglinton Arms Hotel, in Ardrossan (Scotland), went in a boat to the Horse Island on a shooting excursion, and commenced firing at a wooden part of the Beacon Tower as a mark, having previously given strict injunctions to a few boys that accompanied them to keep at a distance; but, unfortunately, one of them clandestinely clambered into the tower through a window (out of the view of the gentlemen), the door being locked, and a ball entered his head, through a two-inch piece of timber. The melancholy affair was not known until the whole company was about to embark, when the boy being missed, led to a search, which ended in the finding him wounded in the tower. Notwith standing prompt medical attendance being obtained, he survived only till one o'clock next morning. The deceased was named Robertson, aged 14 years, and son of a poor widow.

GOSHAWK—HOT.—A fine specimen of this genus of the falcon family was shot, on Monday last, in a rocky near High House, the residence of James Yeates, Esq., Stainton, Westmoreland, where it had created no small uproar and alarm among the peaceful clerical-looking tenants of the trees, and, as an incorrigible punster—whom we threatened with exposure for the offence—remarked, not without cause. This bird, in its natural state, is now rare in England. It was anciently highly valued by falconers. The present specimen had probably been domesticated, as one of its wings had been clipped.

SINGULAR MODE OF TRYING A PISTOL.—A few days ago, a gentleman at Motherby, in Westmoreland, who had purchased a new pistol, proceeded to prove the same in the following extraordinary manner:—First he put into the barrel, which was eight inches long, a pipe head full of powder, then a little shot, then some wadding, then a couple of bullets, then a little more wadding, then some pieces of window lead, and then, on the top of all, a thick piece of wadding. He then for safety, covered himself over in the dry litter of a farmer's dunghill, which done, he put his hand through the superincumbent straw, or litter, pulled the trigger, and the pistol flew into a thousand pieces; though, strange to say, the man did not sustain the slightest injury.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS LOST.—On Monday night, Mr. Meadows, of Watlington, a cattle dealer, was returning from London, and went into the Cambridge refreshment-room, and when he left there his money was safe; on his arrival at home, however, he missed it; but by what means he scarcely knew. In the same pocket with his money was a pocket-handkerchief, and it is supposed that when he drew this from his pocket the purse was drawn out and lost on some part of the line.—*Cambridge Advertiser*.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

TRAFFIC ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.—Amongst other indications of a revival of trade may be mentioned the fact, that the traffic of the London and North-Western for seven weeks, since the closing of the last half-yearly account, shows an increase of nearly £17,000 over the corresponding period of the previous twelve months, or an increase at the rate of £2400 per week. The receipts from January 7 to February 18 were £254,913; and for the corresponding period of 1848, £237,976. No new extensions have been opened.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST.—On Tuesday, the Bricklayers' Arms branch station of this company was opened for the reception and conveyance of the goods traffic. There is an area of accommodation of several acres, and the increase of traffic expected to arise is likely to result in a saving to the company of something like £100 per week in the allowance before made for extra cartage to New Cross, which, owing to its distance of three miles from town, and its want of extent for carrying on the traffic, was found inconvenient, and abandoned. It is expected that the present station at New Cross will be restored to its former position, the present one being at an inconvenient distance as regards the travelling population of Greenwich, Deptford, and the suburbs.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, about three o'clock, a frightful accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on the Brighton and Portsmouth railway, to the driver of the passenger-train, which left the Brighton terminus for Portsmouth at ten minutes past two. When near the Arundel station, the driver, Jonathan Surtees, was suddenly thrown from his post, from some cause either studiously concealed from inquirers or unknown. The guard and fireman instantly stopped the train and alighted, as did many of the passengers, and walked to the spot, some hundreds of yards from the station at Arundel where the body lay, when they found the lifeless trunk of the driver mutilated most horribly, one of his legs being cut off, his head cut and swollen, his arms lacerated, and altogether presenting a most sickening appearance. The whole train had gone over him. The body was conveyed to the station at Arundel, and thence to the hotel adjacent to that station, where a Coroner's inquest will be held upon it.

The Directors of the London and North-Western Company have declined acceding to the memorial presented from Birmingham and the neighbourhood, praying that though traffic between London and the north might be taken off the Trent Valley line (between Rugby and Stafford), and sent, as before, through Coventry, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton.

The Great Western Railway have made another retrenchment by taking off several trains; amongst which is the six o'clock morning train from Paddington. The London papers do not in consequence reach Gloucester, Bath, and Bristol until twelve o'clock, instead of ten, as formerly, thereby disarranging the day of many persons, to whom the news has become as "the air they breathe," and, of course, all the other towns under the sway of the Great Western are in a proportionate degree the hour behind time.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

REPEAL OF THE MALT-TAX.

AGGREGATE PROTECTIONIST MEETING.

On Tuesday an aggregate meeting of persons interested in agriculture was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, having been specially convened by the Central Society for the Protection of Agriculture and British Industry, for the purpose of taking into consideration the grievance under which it is said the farmers are labouring, and for adopting the necessary measures for bringing a statement of those grievances under the notice of Parliament.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond, President of the Society for the Protection of Agriculture, was voted to the chair. He was supported by the Earl of March, M.P., the Earl of Malmesbury, Sir John Tyrell, Bart., M.P., Mr. A. Stafford, M.P., Mr. W. Miles, M.P., &c. There were also present deputations from Huntingdonshire, Essex, Sussex, Warwickshire, Surrey, Hants, Herts, Wilts, Dorset, Cambridgeshire, &c., all of whom were members of the Central Society for the Protection of Agriculture and British Industry, or the several provincial associations in connexion with it.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—
"1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the distress already experienced by, and still impending over, the farmers of the United Kingdom, is fraught with the most disastrous consequences, and has been mainly occasioned by recent legislative enactments, bringing them into unequal and unjust competition with the growers of foreign corn, and, unless speedily arrested, must overwhelm the whole agricultural community in ruin. And although this meeting repudiates the idea that any practicable reduction of taxation can be regarded as an equivalent for protection, still, in order to mitigate the evil as far as possible, they feel it to be incumbent upon them to impress on Parliament the necessity not only of the total repeal of the malt-tax, but also the immediate revision of all general and local taxation, which presses with unequal severity upon the cultivators of the soil.

"2. That this society has long recorded its opinion that the malt-tax presses with undue severity upon the skill and energy of the British farmer, and is alike injurious to the health, comforts, and morals of the entire labouring community, and under the repeal of the Corn Laws has become most oppressive and unjust. Entertaining this opinion, this meeting pledges itself to use its utmost exertions to obtain its immediate and total repeal.

"3. That this meeting, composed principally of tenant-farmers, assembled from various parts of the kingdom, express unabated loyalty to our most gracious Queen, and great attachment to the British constitution. They cannot, however, but have witnessed with deep regret a seeming indifference in both Houses of Parliament to the interests of the tenantry by many of those who were considered the natural guardians of their rights and privileges."

"4. That the farmers of the United Kingdom having been deprived, by the operation of Free Trade, of the means of paying taxes, are of opinion that in requesting an alleviation of burdens they are not bound to point out a substitute for those taxes. Nevertheless, while the United States of America and all other countries with which we have intercourse are protecting themselves by heavy Custom-house duties, it is the conviction of this meeting that a moderate import duty on all foreign productions is infinitely more just than the system now adopted of taxing the productions of our native industry.

"5. That the committee of the central society be directed to communicate with the country societies, and to request them to take measures for calling country meetings under the authority of the high sheriffs, and to originate petitions to both Houses of Parliament, in accordance with the resolutions now passed."

The adoption of a petition to the House of Commons, embodying the resolutions, closed the proceedings.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.—The Westminster Improvements Commissioners have given notice to the authorities of St. Margaret's parish, Westminster, that within six months they shall require one wing of St. Margaret's workhouse, to carry out their plans in the formation of the new Victoria-street; and that they shall require the whole building to be cleared in two years. The subject, therefore, has led to an immediate consideration as to the site of a new workhouse, which it is estimated will cost £20,000, and must, of course, be ready before the expiration of the two years for the reception of the poor. The parish is managed by a select vestry; but an endeavour is about to be made by the rate-payers to get the whole work submitted to public competition, to ensure the best plans and the utmost economy in its construction.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—There was a partial eclipse of the moon on Thursday night, visible at Greenwich. The immersion of our satellite in the earth's shadow took place at 12½ minutes past 10, and the emersion at 35 minutes past 3. The magnitude of the eclipse at the middle was nearly three-fourths of the moon's surface.

The Recorder of London has been confined to his bed for ten days by a severe attack of inflammation on the chest. Yesterday (Friday) it was not expected that, although making favourable progress, he would be able to resume his public duties for some days.

EXHIBITION OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS.—An association has been formed to facilitate, by means of an annual exposition, the exhibition to the general public of designs in architectural art, thus by so much raising it from the influence of the caprice of private patronage. The first exhibition is now open at the gallery of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, in Pall-mall; and there are many of the designs sufficiently good to show that the association may fairly hope ultimately to realise their object in a still more satisfactory manner.

CAUTION TO CORN-CUTTERS.—Much regret has been expressed in the City at the demise of Mr. White, of Cheapside, under circumstances of a rather singular character. The deceased gentleman, it is understood, had for some years been in the habit of having his corns cut by a celebrated chiropodist, and, upon the latter retiring from business, another party, we believe, performed the operation. A slight cut, unnoticed at the time, subsequently led to mortification, and the toe dropped off; while, from Mr. White being of a full habit of body, it was considered that not even amputation could save his life, and he speedily sank.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c.—The deaths registered in London during the week ending Saturday, March 3, were—males 562, females 576; total 1138, being 31 below the average, and a decline on the previous week of 53. "The return, therefore," says the Registrar-General, "renders, on the whole, a favourable account of the public health; but it will be observed that scarlatina, though it has declined, continues considerably above the amount of previous years, and, in some cases, has become unusually fatal. The former disease carried off 57, whilst the average is 32; the latter 89, while the average is 42. The deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery, which seem to have been on the increase at this season during the last three or four years, were 23, the average being 14; those from cholera were 35, of which, with a case registered as 'diarrhoea and collapse,' 5 occurred in Warburton's Lunatic Asylum, Bethnal-green; 2 occurred in the Refuge for the Destitute, Hackney-road. The mortality from small-pox and measles is unusually low; that from typhus has fallen to the average, and is less than has been observed for a long period. The mortality from bronchitis is near the average; while pneumonia was fatal only to 81, which is 22 below the average. Two men died of intemperance, one man from exposure, and a child of 21 months was certified to have died of 'extreme cold and inflammation of the chest.' At Kensington, a girl of six years died of hydrocephalus, a case in which the coroner's jury considered that the deceased had not received food and proper attention, owing to the wilful neglect of some of her relatives. An infant of five days died in sixteen hours from the effects of Dover's powder, prescribed for the mother of decessed, but given under a misunderstanding of verbal instructions from the medical attendant, the paper containing the medicine not having inscribed on it the name of the person for whom it was intended (Verdict of coroner's jury). In Hackney South, a girl of two years died, according to verdict, from the foetid vapours of a sewer; and in the same sub-district, a grave-digger was suffocated by the earth falling in when engaged in his occupation. A girl of four years died of 'cynanche parotidea,' a disease which is rarely fatal. The births for the week were—males, 788; females, 759; total, 1547.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The following are the means for the week ending March 3:—Barometer, 29.725; thermometer, highest dry, 50.2; lowest, 33.5; mean, 42.4; dew point, 35.7; highest in the sun, 60.6; lowest on the grass, 31.9; wind variable.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the month of February was unusually fine. The temperature was very high for the season; its daily value exceeded that of the average on almost every day, and at times to a large amount: the average of these excesses till the 11th day was 10½°; the greatest was 14½° on the 10th; and the average for the month was 6°. The highest temperature was 57½° on the 15th; the lowest was 22° on the 13th, and the mean for the month was 42°. The reading of the barometer was above 30 inches till the 20th. The highest corrected reading, at the height of 40 feet above the level of the sea, was 30.85 inches, on the 11th; and the lowest was 29.34 inches, on the 28th. These readings represent the true height of the column of mercury balanced by the atmosphere. The remarkable reading on the 11th was greater than any reading since January, 1825; the reading at the apartments of the Royal Society at this time was 30.84 in., at the height of 81 feet above the mean level of the sea; and there is no other instance recorded in the "Philosophical Transactions" of a reading so high as 30.8 in., from the commencement of the series in 1774. The reading on Sunday, February 11, was, therefore, very unusual: at the level of the sea, the reading was 30.90 in. At Stonyhurst College, near Blackburn, the reading of the barometer was 30.455 in., as recorded by the Rev. A. Weld; the height of the cistern of the barometer is 381 feet above the level of the sea, and this value reduced to that level gives 30.90 in. nearly. From all parts of the country I find the readings when reduced to the sea level to shew the same reading. As a difference of about 5 feet in elevation on this day caused a difference of reading of 0.1 in. in the barometer, if such be allowed according to the height of the place above the level of the sea, using 30.90 in. as the reading at that level, the reading which should have been shown by a barometer at that place will be indicated; the difference between the deduced and the observed values will be the error of the instrument at that part of the scale.

The direction of the wind during the month was mostly S.W., from which quarter there was a very heavy gale on the last day.

The sky was mostly clear about the middle of the month, and cloudy at other times.

The temperature of evaporation was 41° of the dew point was 33½°; and rain fell to the depth of two inches.

Blackheath, March 4, 1849.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. J. H."—1. The Indian Problem is printed every month on the wrapper of the Chess Magazine. 2. In the position sent mate can be effected in six moves, instead of seven. The Problem, besides, is, in value, to us, from the conditions attached to the solution.

"Alpha."—You will find the whole of the moves up to move 20 of the London and Amsterdam game in our paper of Nov. 25. We will shortly publish the remaining moves and a diagram of the present position.

"G. T." "Wrekin." "Hon. Sec."—The last intelligence of the highly interesting match between Messrs. Harrwitz and Horwitz gives to each party five games. The contest is expected to terminate on Saturday.

"W. L."—The move that draws the game in Enigma No. 421 is not the one you suggest.

"F. W. M."—They shall be examined. The diagrams are unexceptionable: "he who runs may read," they are so legible.

Solutions by "Deragon," "J. B.," "Otho," "Eliza," "S. U.," "F. G. R.," "M. P.," "Simon," "R. V. T.," "H. E.," "Onderson," "Philos.," "R. H. T.," "Eugene Aram," "R. F.," "Woolwich," "C. F. L.," "W. R.," "W. L. Jun.," "M. E. R.," are correct. Those by "D. G." and "P. H. P." are wrong.

*. Very many communications are deferred, to make room for a portion of the Match Games this week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 266.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Kt 6th (ch)	K takes P	4. Kt to Q 3d (ch)	K takes B
2. Q to K 5th (ch)	K takes Q	5. K R P takes P	Anything
3. K B to K 4th (ch)	K to his 4th	6. P to K B 5th—Mate.	

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 267.

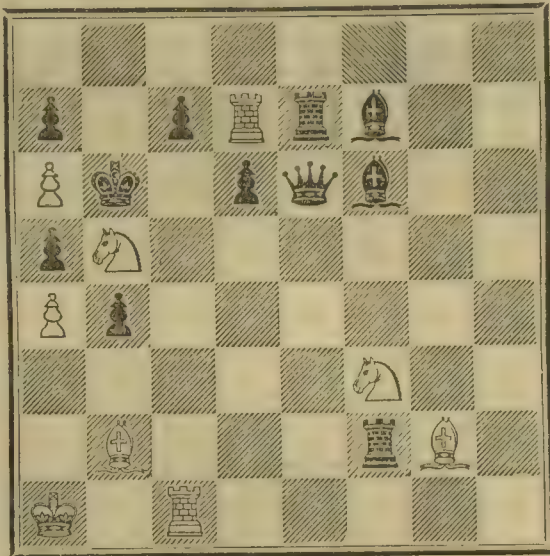
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 3d	Kt interposes (best)	3. R takes Kt (ch)	Q P takes R
2. P to K Kt 7th	R to K Kt sq. or *	4. It takes K P (ch)	Q takes R
		5. Kt takes Q B P—Mate	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
3. Q Kt P takes P	Q P takes Q B P	5. R takes Q, or Kt	Mate
4. It takes Kt (ch)	R to K Kt sq (best)	takes P	
	Q takes R		

PROBLEM NO. 268.

By an Amateur.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in five moves.

CHESS MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).

Amsterdam to play.

CONTINUATION OF THE MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND HORWITZ.

GAME IV.—(Feb. 22.)

(Irregular Game.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Horwitz.)	(Mr. Harrwitz.)	(Mr. Horwitz.)	(Mr. Harrwitz.)
1. P to Q 4th (a)	P to K 4th	43. K to K 2d	K R takes R (ch)
2. Q Kt to B 3d	P to K B 4th	44. K takes Q	Q to Q 4th (ch)
3. P to K 3d	P to Q B 4th	45. K to Q B 3d	Q to Q 8th
4. P to Q 3d	K Kt to B 3d	46. B takes Q B P	Q to Q 8th (ch)
5. P to K Kt 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	47. K to Q Kt 4th	R to K 5th (ch)
6. K B to K Kt 2d	P to Q 3d	48. K to Q R 5th	K takes P
7. K Kt to R 3d	K B to K 2d	49. P to Q R 4th	P to K B 6th (ch)
8. P to K B 4th	Castles	50. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K B 4th
9. Castles	P to K R 3d	51. Q to Q R 2d	R to Q B 5th (f)
10. P to Q Kt 3d	Q B to Q 2d	52. K to Q R 6th	Q to Q 6th
11. Q B to Q Kt 2d	K Kt to K Kt 5th	53. K takes Q R P	Q to Q 2d (ch)
12. Q to Q 2d	K B to K B 3d	54. K to Q R 6th	Q to Q 3d (ch)
13. Q Kt to Q 5th	K R to K Kt 3d	55. K to Q Kt 6th	Q to K 3d (ch)
14. Q Kt takes B (ch)	P takes Kt	56. K to Q R 5th	Q to Q 4th
15. Q R to K sq	K to K R 2d	57. Q to K B 2d	Q to Q R sq (ch)
16. K to R sq	K R to K Kt sq	58. B to Q R 7th	R to Q 5th
17. Kt to K Kt sq	P to K Kt sq	59. P to Q Kt 6th	Q to Q 4th (ch)
18. Kt to K B 3d	Q to K 2d	60. P to Q Kt 5th	Q to Q Kt 6th (g)
19. K to R B 4th (b)	Q R to K B sq	61. Q takes R	P takes Q
20. P to K 4th	P on K B 4th	62. P to Q Kt 7th	Q to Q B 6th (ch)
	takes P	63. K to Q R 6th	Q takes K Kt P
21. Q P takes P	Q Kt to Q 5th	64. P Queens	Q takes Q
22. P to K B 5th	B to K sq	65. B takes Q	P to Q 6th
23. Q B to Q B sq	Q to K Kt 2d	66. B to K B 4th	P to K Kt 6th
24. K B to K B 3d	P to Q Kt 3d	67. P to Q Kt 6th	P to K Kt 7th
25. P to K R 3d	Kt to K R 3d	68. P to Q Kt 7th	P Queens
26. K R to K Kt sq	K to K B 2d	69. P Queens	Q to K B 5th
27. K B to Q sq	P to Q Kt 4th (c)	70. Q to her 6th (ch)	K to B 2d
28. P takes P	P to Q 4th	71. P to R 5th	Q to K 7th
29. P takes P	B takes P (ch)	72. K to R 7th	Q to K B 7th (ch)
30. K to R 2d	B to K B 2d	73. K to Kt 8th	Q to K 7th (ch)
31. K B to Q B 2d	Q R to Q sq	74. Q to Q Kt 6th	Q to K 1st sq (ch)
32. Q to K B 2d	Q to K B sq	75. K to R 7th	Q to B 6th
33. Kt to K Kt 6th	B takes Kt	76. P to R 6th	P to Q 7th
34. P takes B (ch)	K to Kt 2d	77. Q to Q 6th (h)	P Queens
35. K B to Q 3d	K R to K R sq (d)	78. Q takes Q	Q to Q 4th (ch)
36. K R to K B sq	K Kt to K Kt 5th (ch)	79. K to Kt 7th	Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)
	(ch)	80. K to B 6th	Q to Q B 5th (ch)
37. P takes Kt	P takes P (dis ch)	81. K to Q 7th	Q to K 3d (ch)
38. K to Kt 2d	Kt to K B 6th	82. K to Q 8th	Q to K 3d (ch)
39. K R to R sq	Kt takes Q R (ch)	83. K to Q 7th	Q to K 3d (ch)
40. R takes Kt	Q R takes B	84. K to B 7th	Q takes P
41. B to K 3d	Q to R sq (ch)	85. Q to R 7th (ch)	K to B 3d
42. K to K B sq	K R to K R 8th (e)	86. Q to Q 8th (ch)	K to B 2d
	(e) (ch)	87. Q to Q 5th (ch)	Q interposes

Drawn game.

(The duration of this fine game exceeded 7 hours.)

(a) One of the safest and best openings known. See the "Hand-book," p. 384, and the games in the celebrated match between MM. St. Amant and Staunton, Chess-Players' Chronicle, Vol. 5.

(b) Throughout this game both players exert themselves to the utmost, and there is scarcely a move in it which does not bear the impress of careful study and reflection.

(c) An ingenious endeavour to bring his Bishop into action against the adverse King.

(d) Preparatory to a beautiful and brilliant manoeuvre.

(e) Here Black forgot himself. By checking with the Queen instead of the Rook he might have won easily. For example—

42. Q to K R 5th (ch) 44. If R to Q sq, or R to R to K R 7th, and wins.

White may vary his 44th move, but in no way can he save the game.

(f) Threatening presently to win the Bishop or to take the Q Kt P with his Rook, and, if the R took the Kt, to mate in two more moves.

(g) Q to Q B 5th would have been much better, for suppose—

61. Q takes R, or * 62. B to Q Kt 6th (best)

* 61. P to Q Kt 7th Q to her B 2d (ch)

77. K to Q Kt 8th—And Black cannot save the game.

(h) At this crisis White is guilty of an oversight, as remarkable as that of his opponent at move 60, for he had only now to take the Q P with his Bishop to win the day. Let us suppose, for instance—

Q takes B

77. K to Q Kt 8th—And Black cannot save the game.

IRELAND.

GENERAL MOVEMENT AGAINST THE RATE IN AID.

Leinster, as well as Ulster, is in full and vigorous movement, and the rate in aid is denounced as heartily throughout the eastern as in the northern counties. Numerous meetings have been held in both provinces, to protest and petition against the measure, and the guardians of the North Dublin Union adopted, unanimously, the form of petition against the rate in aid which had been forwarded by the committee of Irish members to the Irish boards of guardians.

The Longford and other grand juries in Leinster have adopted petitions against the threatened impost. The High Sheriff of Carlow has convened that county, upon a requisition signed by many of the gentry and rate-payers. In fact, Leinster is all alive in opposition against the rate; but still no substitute is suggested, unless an Imperial tax. In Ulster it is different, inasmuch as an income tax has been broached at some meetings, in preference to the rate in aid. At a meeting in Strabane, Lord Claud Hamilton, member for Tyrone, said:—"Though he might incur some odium for the enunciation of his views on this matter, he must say he was convinced that they should make a proposition recommending the levy of an income and property tax on Ireland."

The High Sheriff of Monaghan has also convened that county, on a requisition signed by Lord Rossmore, Right Hon. E. Lucas, formerly Under-Secretary for Ireland, and by many of the gentry.

The Banner of Ulster gives a forcible account of the state of excitement, amounting to "disaffection," caused by the Government scheme, in the northern province.

LIBERATION OF STATE PRISONERS.—The following letter has been addressed to the Governor of Kilmalham Prison, in reference to the admission to bail of the state prisoners in his custody:—"Dublin Castle, March 1, 1849.—Sir,—I am directed by the Lord-Lieutenant to request that you will intimate to Patrick O'Higgins, John Rea, Stephen J. Meany, Thomas M. Halpin, Walter T. Meyer, Joseph Brennan, and Maurice K. Leyne, or such of them as are in your custody, that his Excellency in Council has this day made an order, allowing bail for their appearance to be taken by any one of her Majesty's justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, or Justice or Justices of the peace.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, THOMAS N. LEDINGTON. Governor of Kilmalham Gaol." All the prisoners above named were confined in Kilmalham Gaol, with the exception of Mr. Leyne, who has been liberated from Clonmel Gaol. In noticing the fact of his liberation, the Clonmel Chronicle says—"He is bound in the sum of £100 to appear to answer any charge which her Majesty's Attorney-General may prefer against him at the next assizes. His sureties are bound in the sum of £50 each. Mr. Leyne is the last of our leading political prisoners, and has been confined in our gaol since September last."

DESTITUTION AND EMIGRATION.—There are further most deplorable accounts of distress and deaths from starvation in the west and south, and, upon the other hand, emigration is rapidly increasing as the spring advances—an emigration, however, like that of the past year, consisting almost exclusively of the better class of peasants, with a sprinkling of the small gentry. It is stated that there has been a further flight of tenantry from the estate of the Earl of Glen-gall, in Tipperary, and that the lands unoccupied are considerably augmented. From Limerick a vessel is to sail for America towards the end of the month, with some families of the lesser gentry, and those who had been substantial farmers.

THE CLEARANCE SYSTEM.—The Limerick and other southern journals contain heart-rending accounts of the progress of the clearance system. The Cork Reporter gives a letter from Dangarvon, with details of the eviction of 130 human beings, and the levelling of 24 houses. The neighbouring farmers refused shelter to the unhappy outcasts, who had to seek refuge within the mud walls of the ruined cabins. At the meeting of the Limerick Board of Guardians, on Saturday, Mr. Cullen declared that "a system was now going on in the country, of tearing down houses, and hunting down their inmates, which was a disgrace to humanity and civilization, and was so hideous and revolting that the perpetrators could hardly expect to escape the vengeance of heaven for their villainy and hard-heartedness."

DEFENCE OF MR. DUFFY.—The committee of the fund for the defence of Mr. Duffy, who is to be tried again at the commission on the 7th of April, have issued an address to the Irish people, calling on them to sustain against unparalleled persecution an Irishman who has rendered Ireland many and great services, and to enable him to prepare against coming difficulties.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

JUDGES' CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Patteson.)

THE QUEEN ON THE PROSECUTION OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE HOLBORN AND CHELSEA UNION v. DROUET.—The Tooting Case.—On Monday Mr. Justice Patteson gave a decision in this case, in which an order nisi had been obtained by Mr. Ballantine, on the part of the defendant, to remove the indictment found therein, the coroner's inquisitions, as also the depositions and all proceedings had thereon, by writ of certiorari, from the Central Criminal Court into the Queen's Bench, on the ground that an unfair prejudice had been created in the minds of the public by inflammatory and unjust newspaper articles and reports, and also that from the state of the defendant's health, he labouring under a disease (inflammation of the heart and lungs), death might be produced from the excitement arising by being placed at the bar of the Old Bailey to take his trial; and further, that the depositions upon which he was indicted showed no case to go to a jury; and a trial in the Court of Queen's Bench would be less influenced by public prejudice than a trial at the Central Criminal Court. Mr. Petersdorff, with Mr. Duncombe, on the part of the Holborn Union, now showed cause against the order being made absolute for the issuing of the writ of certiorari. Mr. Ballantine having replied, Mr. Justice Patteson said, in giving judgment, that he was of opinion there was no ground for the removal, and that the writ ought not to issue. The order must be refused.—Order discharged accordingly.

POLICE.

LAMBETH.

On Saturday last, Miss Harriet Martin, the governess of the Infant National School in Dorset-street, South Lambeth, appeared before Mr. Norton, to answer to the very serious charge of having placed a boy of three years of age on a heated stove, and burnt his person in so frightful a manner that his life is at present in great danger. Mrs. Hughes, the mother of the child, was examined at considerable length. The witness denied, in the most solemn manner, that she had made any offer to compromise the matter, or that she had made use of any threat, that unless Miss Martin came forward and settled the matter, she would give her into the custody of a policeman. The witness further stated that her reason for not sending for a medical man sooner was, that she hourly expected a visit from the Rev. Mr. Kemble, or some gentleman sent by him. Mr. Evans, of Trinity-street, Trinity-square, surgeon, described the injuries he found the poor child labouring under, and from the effects of which his life was still in danger. On examining the little fellow, his impression was that the injuries had been caused by his having been seated on a hot surface; and he was now convinced of the fact. Since he had seen the child, he (Mr. Evans) had examined the stove at the infant-school, and he had no doubt whatever that the sufferer had received the injuries by being placed on it. Three children were called, two of whom were eight, and the third six years of age, and one of them, a particularly intelligent child, said he saw the governess on the day in question take up little Hughes and place him on the top of the stove. The child, he said, cried, and the governess (Miss Martin), after taking him off the stove, seated him on one of the forms and rolled the cloak of one of the teachers round him. Mr. Games applied for a remand to a future day. Mr. Humphreys said it was not his wish to make the slightest objection to a remand. Mr. Norton said he must call on Miss Martin to put in bail, herself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, to appear on a future day. The required sureties were given, and Miss Martin was discharged for the present.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

TATTERSALLS.

MONDAY.—The betting this afternoon, taken as a whole, was flat, but it was rendered important by the advance of the Tartar to 5 to 1, and of Fernhill to 10 to 1, for the Northampton Handicap; and of the elevation of Joo o' Sot to the premiership for the Chester Cup, for which the Tartar was quite friendless.

5 to 1 agst The Tartar (t)	12 to 1 agst Pyrrhus the First (taken)	12 to 1 agst Westow
8 to 1 — Loup-garou	12 to 1 — Vexox	25 to 1 — War Eagle
10 to 1 — Fernhill (t)		40 to 1 — Giselle (t)
7 to 1 agst Lugal (t)	14 to 1 agst Clarissa	20 to 1 agst Do-the-Boys (t)
10 to 1 — Canezou (t)	30 to 1 — Escutier (t)	25 to 1 — Peep-o'-day Boy (t)
	30 to 1 agst Alceador (t)	
	NEWMAKET HANDICAP.	
	5 to 1 agst Canezou	
	CHESTER CUP.	
18 to 1 agst Joo o' Sot	30 to 1 agst Geraldine (t)	45 to 1 agst John Cosser (t)
20 to 1 — Halo	30 to 1 — Cosack	50 to 1 — Ballinrad (t)
25 to 1 — The Tartar	30 to 1 — Peep-o'-day Boy	60 to 1 — Miss Nipper c
25 to 1 — Chanticleer	40 to 1 — Rathmills	
	DERBY, 1850.	
3 to 1 agst Flying Dutchman (taken)	7 to 1 agst Tadmor	20 to 1 agst Osterley (



LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.—FALL OF "KILFANE," AT THE FOURTH FENCE.

LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE CHASE.

IN our Journal of last week we gave the result of the great Meeting of Wednesday. We now give two striking Scenes from the Race.

Over the first small field or two, the horses were much spread abroad; but as soon as they got to the headland on the right, Peter Simple took a decided lead. At the fourth fence, a flight of rails placed on a bank, Kilfane was among the first of those which followed him, hot and impatient, and, throwing up his head, he struck the rails, and fell into the next field. Sparta followed in his track and fell over him; and either from the fall into the field, or from the concussion with Sparta, Kilfane's thigh was broken. Kilfane's race, of course, was over; and the Vicar of Wakefield, who now made his first appearance in steeple chasing, went no further. The other horses had now entered the large field of growing wheat leading to Beeher's Brook, and, as usual, they followed each other in a string along the headland on the right. Peter increased his lead, Napoleon alone endeavouring to keep within any moderate distance of him, the rest following in a body, among the foremost of whom were Equinox and Proceed. Along the fields, between the two crossings of the brook, at the extremity of the course, Peter had a great lead, followed at a considerable interval by Napoleon, who was separated by an interval as great from the main body. After the second crossing of the brook, and in running along the side of the canal, Napoleon began to decline, and Equinox took his place. In running up the course, Peter's lead had declined; and he was now closely followed by Equinox. An artificial hedge, fortified by posts and rails, was placed about 100 yards before the brook, which all got over safely. Peter crossed the brook about a couple of lengths before Equinox; next came Chatham, followed successively by Ballybar, The Chandler, Proceed, and The Knight of Gwynne.

Sir John and Tipperary Boy were among the last, those between them and the foremost ones lying pretty well together, and several following each other so closely that it would have been impossible to define the exact pace of all. Peter was first over the fence from the lane; but Proceed, as soon as he came to it, turned away, and nothing would induce him to go over it. Whip and spur were both sharply tried, but were equally unavailing. When all further effort was evidently useless, Captain Peel turned back. At the next fence but one, a small bank of earth, scarcely eighteen inches high, and with no kind of fence upon it, Equinox fell, and rolled into the next field with his back broken; after him came Ballybar, who fell over him; and Jerry, who had been reduced to follow Proceed's example at the lane, but was afterwards got over, coming up at the same moment, fell over Ballybar. Chatham and Coriander also fell at the same fence, and Wolverhampton either at this or the next. While this was going on, The Curate, who was in a forward place, had fallen at the next fence, a place of very little greater consequence than the last. He fell on his back; and while the horse was in that position, some other jumped upon him, and turned him over. Either from his own fall, or the other horse jumping upon him, his back was broken also. In the meantime, Peter Simple was going on with a strong lead, and at a great pace, so that among those which still stood on their legs there was no competitor near him. On getting to Beeher's Brook, Rhondoo gave up, and, as his jockey found him quite beaten, he wisely pulled him up; Napoleon had stopped some time before. The field, by various disasters, was now thinned to Peter, Mulligan, Prince George, The Victim, Alfred, Chandler, the British Yeoman, and the Arab Robber, who had passed unscathed through the dangers that had arrested the career of so many others. For a time Mulligan was among the foremost of those who followed in the wake of Peter, but he began to decline after passing Beeher's Brook, and gave up the second place to Prince George, Alfred following next, The Victim next, and after them The Knight of Gwynne, Chandler, and the British Yeoman bringing up the rear.

The only chance of Peter's defeat was now in the possibility of a fall over the flight of hurdles placed near the distance post. He not only got over it safely, but jumped it well and freely; and from that time forward the issue of the race was nearly certain. He came up the course at a moderate gallop, and won easily by two or three lengths, Prince George an indifferent third; Alfred could have been fourth, but walked in with Mulligan and the Iron Duke, and after them walked in Chandler and the British Yeoman, who, seeing the race over, had stopped at the last hurdle. The race was run in 10 min. 56 sec., the shortest time, we believe, in which it has ever been run. Last year it was run in 11 min. 25 sec.

When the races were over, Equinox was found lying in a pool of his own blood. At the next fence, scarcely a hundred yards beyond, lay The Curate, in exactly the same situation, and at the next, Kilfane, the knife having put an end to the sufferings of each.

MANCHESTER GRAND STEEPLECHASE.—THURSDAY.

Match for £100, 10st. 10lb. each.		
Mr. Cowell's ch f L. H., by the Doctor, 4 yrs	..	1
Mr. Howard's b or r f Miller's Maid, 4 yrs (late Lady Chass)	..	2
A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 40 added, for horses of all ages.		
Mr. Hall's br f Ada Mary, 3 yrs (5lb extra)	..	1
Mr. Jones' b g Hector, aged	..	2

GRAND STEEPLECHASE.
A Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, 10 ft., and only 5 lb if declared, &c. with 100 sovs. added.

Mr. Robinson's gr m Fanny Gray, (h.-b.) aged	..	1
Earl of Chesterfield's b g Victim, aged	..	2



LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.—DEATH OF "EQUINOX."



THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY PREACHING THE JUBILEE SERMON IN SAINT PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, ON THURSDAY.

**SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.
JUBILEE SERMON.**

ON the 8th of March, 1699, Francis Lord Guilford, Sir Humphry Mackworth, Mr. Justice Hook, Colonel Maynard Colchester, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Bray, met by appointment to take into consideration one of the most momentous subjects which could occupy the attention of man—the prevalence of vice and immorality, and its cure. It was on this occasion that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was established.

When we consider the vast importance of the object which these persons had in view; the almost countless difficulties which lay in their path; the smallness of their number—only five; we are lost in admiration at the courage which under such disadvantages, could enter upon so great a task. They saw with grief the wide prevalence of vice; they contemplated with anxiety those overflows of ungodliness, which made them afraid; but they knew, how ever powerful wickedness and evil example might be, there was something yet more powerful; and, in reliance upon the efficacy of that, they persevered, and their perseverance was blessed with an almost unlooked-for success. Vice, and its attendant immorality, were the bane; Christian knowledge was the antidote. The first resolution of the infant Society was as follows:—

"Whereas the growth of vice and immorality is greatly owing to gross ignorance of the principles of Christian Religion, we, whose names are under written, do agree to meet together as often as we can conveniently, to consult (under the conduct of the Divine Providence and assistance) how we may be able by due and lawful methods to promote Christian Knowledge."

[Here follow the names.]

We have read in the course of our time almost countless resolutions, and upon almost all subjects, but never yet did our eyes rest upon one containing so simply stated, yet so strong a truth, or one which manifests more Christian humility, and more earnest devotedness to a cause, than this does; and surely never did five persons commence an undertaking with greater zeal, courage, and judgment, than these whose names we have recorded, and who ought to be had in ever-living remembrance by all who love and honour our holy religion, and would fain see its influences universally prevail.

For eight successive meetings these five members—this small nucleus from which in after times so vast a body was to be formed—constituted the Society. Regardless of their number, they firmly and quietly prosecuted their design, with as full a certainty of ultimate success, as if they had been en-

duced with a prophetic view of what was to come. On the 19th of April next following, Mr. John Chamberlayne, afterwards their Secretary, was elected a member. Five Bishops and several dignitaries of the Church soon became associated in the work; these were joined by Robert Nelson, author of the "Fasts and Festivals," and many pious and excellent laymen, who wished to lend their aid in carrying out a scheme so fraught with good. It would be somewhat tedious,

though not devoid of interest, to trace the progress of the Society from its small beginning to its present state, when its list contains seventeen thousand one hundred and fifty members, with her Majesty the Queen as its patron, and the Archbishop of Canterbury as its President.

The general designs of the Society may be comprised under three heads:—1. The Education of the Poor; 2. Aid in Behalf of the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire; 3. The Preparation and Circulation of Books and Tracts.

We will very briefly trace how it has carried out these several objects. Four days after the formation of the Society, Colonel Colchester undertook to endeavour to find out three persons who should begin an attempt to set up schools in three parishes. These humble endeavours were blessed with such success that in five years there were 54 schools in and about London alone, the number of children being 2131. (It was to this Society that the annual meeting of the charity schools in St. Paul's Cathedral owes its origin.) There are now at least 21,034 of these schools, and not fewer than 1,365,754 children taught in them. In 1811 the care of the schools became too heavy for the Society, and the business of them was transferred to the National Society.

The second object soon became so great, that the Society, in two years after its foundation, determined to establish a separate institution, to which King William III., in June, 1701, gave a charter of incorporation, under the name of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Since 1820, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has granted £20,000 towards the diffusion of Christian knowledge in the East Indies; upwards of £13,000 in the West Indies; upwards of £2000, besides books, for China; £10,000 for Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape; besides other large sums for various colonial purposes.

To carry out the third object of the Society, we find that, on the 20th of March, 1699, the five members subscribed twelve pounds towards printing books for circulation among the poor. Contrast this small beginning with the fact that from April, 1847, to April, 1848, the money paid to the Society for the sale of books amounted to upwards of £16,062; and the total number of books and tracts issued during the same period amounted to 4,154,428. Of these, 129,242 were Bibles; 90,880 New Testaments; 287,372 Prayer-books; and 3,646,934 other books and tracts. The distribution of Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer-books, either gratuitously or at a reduced price, has, from the year 1705 to the present time, been one of the leading objects of the Society; while, from the year 1733, when the Society first began to report its annual issues of publications to the present year, 1849, it has distributed upwards of



CELLARET.—DESIGNED BY BELL.

year: the Rev James Churchill.

Discovered, given, and supported by DU BARRY and Co., 75, New Bond-street, London.—In caisters of 140, at 4s. 6d.; 40, at 11s.; 10lb, at 22s.; super-refined quality, 4lb, 22s., and 8lb, 33s., suitably packed for all climates. 8lb. and 10lb. caisters forwarded by DU Barry and Co. on receipt of Post-office or bankers' orders (carriage free) to any town or railway station connected by rail with London, and to any wharf and canal, and to all ports covered by the London by steam or sailing vessels. Shipments abroad added to do.

A popular treatise on "Indigestion and Constipation," by the late Dr. Nathan B. Blood, of the University of New York, and published by DU Barry and Co. for the Proprietors, just from the press, of 100,000 of letter stamps, for 8d. per copy, or as the trade supply. See page 136, 137, any page.

Wholesale and the trade will please apply to Messrs. DU Barry and Co., N.B., 75, New Bond-street, London, or to Messrs. J. & W. G. & Co., 10, Abchurch-lane, London, under close limitations of credit, to the full extent of the supply.

Notes for the Cash-Exchange Office.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT TO No. 361.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1849.

[GRATIS.]

THE WAR IN INDIA. SANGUINARY ENGAGEMENT WITH THE SIKHS.

In a late Edition on Saturday last, we briefly noticed the important news which the despatches anticipatory of the Overland Mail, received in town on that day, convey. We now give the interesting details in full. The dates are, Bombay, Feb. 3, and Calcutta, Jan. 20.

The present intelligence from India is, probably, more important than any we have had to record since the time when all eyes used to be directed with such breathless anxiety towards Cabool—when the murder of a British resident, the massacre of a British army, and the terrible retribution inflicted by British Generals (then worthy of the name) on the warlike race that had tarnished the lustre of our arms, aroused public excitement to a degree quite unparalleled in the history of our connexion with India. Another of those murderous conflicts which have rendered our hostilities with the Sikhs so conspicuous has occurred (on the 13th of January) on the left bank of the river Jhelum, near, or, as some say, on the spot which two thousand years ago formed the battle-field of Alexander and Porus. That scene, rich in classic associations, has been the arena of a fierce and protracted struggle between the army of the Punjab, under Lord Gough, and the Sikh forces, under Rajah Shere Singh—a struggle in which the British have had to deplore the loss of at least 93 officers and 2500 men killed and wounded, four guns captured, and four or five regimental colours taken by the enemy; a struggle which terminated in victory, but which was disgraced by the flight of a Bengal cavalry regiment, and the retreat—as yet scarce satisfactorily explained—of two British corps of dragoons; a struggle, finally, which left both the contending hosts so weak and shattered that it was doubtful which had sustained the greater injury from the conflict; and which had so few of the badges of triumph for the victors that their opponents took up a new position, and fired a salute in honour of its termination. Though masters of the field, our laurels are drenched with blood, and it is the universal opinion that two more such victories would be virtual ruin.

At the date of our last intelligence, Lord Gough, with his army, was encamped at Janiki, waiting in the expectation of hearing of the fall or surrender of Multan, the receipt of which tidings, it was generally believed, would be the signal for an onward movement. The siege operations, however, proceeding more slowly than was anticipated, and circumstances appearing to render further delay inadvisable, the Commander-in-Chief seems to have altered his intention, and to have determined on attacking Shere Singh's position before obtaining news of the success of General Whish. It has been stated that the long inaction of his Lordship's army was beginning to exercise a prejudicial influence on the minds of the natives in the Jetch Joab, and also that it was expected Chutter Singh would shortly join his son with a strong force, so that it became important—if fighting was the resolve—to fight without delay. However this may be, the British troops moved from their position on the 9th of January, and took up new ground at a place called Lusoorie, about five miles to the right, and two miles to the front, of their former camp. Having been joined on the 11th by Brigadier Penny, with the 6th Brigade of Infantry, and having, on the same day, undergone an inspection by the Commander-in-Chief, the whole force

moved, on the morning of the 12th, from Lusoorie to Dingee. Next morning orders were issued for a further advance, which, it was clear, must bring our troops in contact with the enemy, whose general disposition had been ascertained by a reconnaissance undertaken after the formation of the camp.

THE BATTLE.

The army marched, on the 13th of January (the day of the battle), at half-past seven o'clock, in order of battle, in the following order, from

the right. The 2nd Brigade of Cavalry, with the 14th Light Dragoons temporarily attached; Lane's, Christie's, and Huish's troops of Horse Artillery; the 3rd Brigade of Infantry (except 45th Native Infantry); No. 17 Light Field Battery; the 4th Brigade of Infantry; the heavy guns, Shakspear's battery; the 5th Brigade of Infantry, with the 45th Native Infantry temporarily attached, in lieu of the 22nd Native Infantry, at Ramnagur; No. 5 Light Field Battery; the 7th Brigade of Infantry; No. 10 Light Field Battery; Fordyce's, Duncan's, and Warner's troops of Horse Artillery; the 1st Brigade of Cavalry (except the



VIEW ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE RIVER JHELM.

14th Dragoons). The troops were drawn up in columns of brigades, with intervals of 100 yards. The 6th Brigade of Infantry (except 20th Native Infantry) was in reserve, 200 yards in rear of the heavy guns. The corps of the right wing were drawn up left in front, those of the left wing right in front. Each corps supplied its own advanced guard, and all paraded as strong as possible, guards joining their regiments. The baggage moved in rear of

brigades respectively, the artillery and engineer parks, the field hospital stores, &c., in the rear of the heavy guns. The rear-guard was composed of the 4th Brigade of Cavalry (3rd and 9th Irregulars) and the 2nd Brigade of Infantry, with three guns. In this order the army moved about three miles to the north-west across the country, which was pretty well furnished with scattered bushes, passing a village and Burra Umra to Chota Umra. Here a halt of an hour and a quarter



SIKH GUNS, ELEPHANTS, &c.

took place, and the baggage was ordered to remain at this village for the present. From this spot could be seen part of the Sikh camp near Russolpoor, about three or four miles in front, on a low wooded ridge. At a quarter to 10 o'clock the army advanced again, and moved for an hour, passing over about three miles of ground, taking a more westerly direction than before, and leaving the ridge just mentioned on the right hand. Shortly after 11 A.M. the force came upon one of the outposts of the enemy, and were fired upon from a slight eminence above the rest of the jungle, which, though there in dense small patches, admitted of an easy passage between the masses. The heavy guns (ten in number), with three horse batteries, were ordered to the front to clear the ground, an operation that did not take more than five or ten minutes, the enemy retreating with their guns, but leaving their tents standing. The column again advanced, and marched over the ground on which the Sikh picquet had been posted; but instead of continuing the march in the direction of Russol, as originally intended and arranged, the Commander-in-Chief suddenly changed the plan of operations, brought up the right, and deployed his infantry line in front generally of the position at Moong, thus showing the Sikhs that their strong post at Russol was no longer threatened. No enemy being at the time in sight, though their camp was in full view, and distant only between two or three miles on a rising ground, with the jungle between, the order was given for the marking out of the British camp for the day, and the colour-men were actually engaged in this duty, when, about 2 P.M., a round shot or two from the enemy, which flew over the line of demarcation of the camp, fell close to the Commander-in-Chief, shewing that the place was by no means eligible for a halt. Observing this, Lord Gough determined at once on attacking, without, however, having taken the previous usual and necessary precaution of ascertaining by a reconnaissance in that direction where the strength of the enemy actually lay, and without making the smallest preliminary arrangements for the advance. After a cannonade, which is variously estimated to have lasted between one and two hours, the left or Brigadier-General Campbell's division were directed to make a flank movement, and in obeying the order exposed their own flank to a dreadful cross fire from Sikh batteries on their left, which had not been observed; and on the 3rd and 4th brigades, the latter being considerably in advance on the occasion, ultimately reaching the guns, they were met by such a tremendous fire that they were obliged to retire with a loss, in her Majesty's 24th Foot, more severe than any it has ever fallen to the lot of a regiment in India to suffer in the field (we do not, of course, include the Cabool massacre). As soon as it was known that these two brigades were engaged, the 5th was sent against the centre of what was supposed to be the enemy's line, and advanced, under their gallant leader, Brigadier Mountain, in the most undaunted manner, through the jungle in the face of a fire (a storm), first of round shot, then grape, and lastly musketry, which mowed down the officers and men by dozens. Still they advanced, and on reaching the guns spiked every one in front, and two others on the left, which had subsequently opened a flank fire on them; but the Sikhs no sooner saw they were deprived of the use of their guns than they renewed such a fire with musketry, not only on the flank, but in the rear of the brigade, that common prudence dictated a retreat, and it was effected with the same determination that had distinguished the three brigades on the left throughout. The conduct of the European and native infantry, who were, it appears, not supported as they should have been by artillery or cavalry, for want of due and proper arrangements, was, to use the emphatic word of several correspondents, "magnificent." The loss of the several regiments engaged—Her Majesty's 24th, 29th, and 61st foot; the 25th, 30th, 46th, and 56th Regiments of Native Infantry, detailed at the close of this article—will show how they fought. In the meantime, Brigadier Godby, with Major-General Sir V. Gilbert as a leader, who was on the extreme right of the infantry line, moved forward, and after marching through dense jungle for some minutes, came upon the enemy's infantry; the brigade opened their fire, but the enemy were in such numbers that they easily outflanked them. Two companies of the 2nd European Regiment were wheeled up, showed front, and the whole charged, but had not gone far when they found they were surrounded. They immediately faced right-about, kept up some file-firing, and charged, rear rank in front. At this juncture, Dawes' battery came to the rescue, and, having beaten off the enemy, their guns were taken. While the infantry were thus highly distinguishing themselves, and earning imperishable laurels, the cavalry on the extreme left, under Brigadier White, had made a dashing charge, and contributed much to the defeat of the enemy; while the cavalry on the extreme right, consisting of Brigadier Pope's force, with the 14th Light Dragoons temporarily attached, having been taken in advance of their Horse Artillery (Lane's, Christie's, and Huish's troops), were directed to charge a body of the enemy's cavalry, variously estimated at from 1000 to 5000. Instead of obeying the orders given them, they faced about, and, in spite of the energetic endeavours of their own and other officers, left the field (with the exception of a body of the 9th Lancers, who were rallied), and made direct for the artillery; on coming up to which, instead of pulling up, they dashed through Huish's and Christie's troops, upsetting a wagon and some horses, and directing their course to the field hospital. The enemy, seeing the advantage they had thus unaccountably ensured, followed our cavalry, got amongst the horse artillery, cut down no less than 73 gunners, who had, by the flight of the cavalry through their ranks, been deprived of the means of defending themselves, and carried off six of the guns, two of which were subsequently recovered, and would have done much more harm had not Colonel Lane been fortunately enabled to draw his troop out of the *mêlée*, and pour in grape so energetically that the Goorchurrahs thought they had done enough, and fled. When the whole was over, the Commander-in-Chief rode in among the troops and was received with every demonstration of joy. The fight was certainly as severe as has ever been fought in India, not excepting Peroze-shah, the enemy having such great advantages in the jungle, which they were thoroughly acquainted with, and in their very superior numbers, notwithstanding which they were undoubtedly beaten from their positions at Moong, and would, had there been time to withdraw them from the jungle after the retreat of the enemy, have lost above one-half of their guns; might unfortunately supervened, and the Sikhs were enabled to recover many of their guns, from which it was subsequently ascertained they had been successful in extracting the spikes. The loss of the Sikhs must have been very great, as in one spot above 250 dead bodies were counted. In their night excursion to recover their guns they killed many of our wounded, and stripped and plundered all the bodies within their reach.

It is stated that in the opening cannonade the Sikhs were so effectually concealed behind the thick jungle, that the only guide to the British Artillerymen in taking aim was the smoke of the enemy's guns. The dreadful slaughter in her Majesty's 24th Regiment is attributed in some measure to the exhausted state in which the men reached the battery against which they were sent. Almost as soon as they had got to the Sikh guns and commenced spiking them, a regiment of the enemy's infantry suddenly opened a volley on them. The 24th then, with their native companions of the 22nd and 25th Bengal Native Infantry (forming Pennycuik's brigade), commenced a retreat, and great havoc was made amongst them, the Brigadier falling along with many of his men. Thirteen officers of the 24th were killed and wounded, and some 500 men of the same regiment likewise bit the dust. An excuse has been put forth for the flight of the 14th Dragoons: it is said they mistook an order given to them to move to the right or left for an order to retire. The Horse Artillery have called for a Court of Inquiry, and it is to be hoped the painful question may be cleared up; at the same time, the precipitate and disastrous retreat of such a regiment cannot be looked upon otherwise than with feelings of the most profound regret. Brigadier Pope, who gave the order, is now no more. The conduct of the 5th Bengal Light Cavalry is scarcely likely to meet with an apolo-

A writer with the force says:—

"Brigadier White protected the left of the infantry, Colonel Brind's gun being posted between White and Campbell's division. Bodies of S. cavalry made demonstrations on our left. General Thackwell directed a squadron of the 3rd Dragoons and 5th Light Cavalry to charge them. The Dragoons willingly obeyed the order, and, under their gallant leader, Captain Unett, dashed through the Sikh wedge and cut their way back. The 5th Cavalry, in spite of their officers, came back in confusion, and intense was our anxiety about the fate of the 3rd squadron. At length they emerged, covered with glory! Two officers of this squadron were wounded, the gallant Unett and Stisted; and the loss among the men amounted to 46 killed and wounded. Such gallantry deserves to be handed down to distant posterity."

During the night of the 13th, the British force bivouacked a little in rear of the battle-field. Next morning their camp was formed. Rain now came on and lasted without intermission till the evening of the 15th, adding to the gloom of the scene, and exercising anything but a comforting influence on the spirits of our troops. During these two wet and dreary days the wounded were brought in and the dead interred; the latter is said to have been a peculiarly solemn and affecting ceremony. By the last accounts, Lord Gough continued to occupy the same position, though it was an unfavourable place for supplies, as well as in other respects. The enemy were seen encamped at Russol (they had abandoned Moong), on a low range of hills, on the right flank and to the front of the British force. The river was behind the hills, and the Sikhs had a bridge over it. The Commander-in-Chief had thrown up slight retrenchments to protect weak points. The force having been so terribly crippled by the action of the 13th, his Lordship had deemed it expedient to direct Brigadier Wheeler's force to join him, as well as to order up the 53rd Regiment from Lahore. It was not thought there would be any renewal of hostilities until reinforcements arrived for Lord Gough's army. A letter of the 19th contains the following:—

"I hasten to tell you that the great Sikh General of Artillery, Elahu Box, sent a messenger into our camp this morning to say that he wished to surrender himself to Lord Gough, and about half an hour ago the General himself came in. This is good, is it not?"

"Two of the 9th Lancers who were taken prisoners by the Sikhs have to-day been sent back to us with a letter from the Shere to Lord Gough, saying that he was not the aggressor in the present war. Lord Gough returned a letter of thanks to the Shere for his kind treatment of the prisoners, and here the matter ends."

Lord Gough's generalship in attacking the Sikhs so late in the day, with such precipitation, and in a manner so disorderly, has been very severely censured by the press. An up-country correspondent gives the following brief but graphic description of the way in which the affair was brought about:—"As I have received no less than three letters from camp, and as they all contain the same account of the 'Tipperary tactics,' I have taken up my pen to write a few lines to you, as you may not hear the particulars. The old chief had merely given an order to change ground, and it was not his intention to have attacked the Sikhs until the next day, but they seem to have enticed him on; they allowed their advanced posts to be driven in, and then opened a heavy fire, which put him into a passion, and he swore he would drive the *Sakes* from the face of the earth! Several people advised him not to fight them until the next day, but he would listen to no one, and even said he would put any officer under arrest who presumed to suggest anything to him! So at it they went—every General and Brigadier his own way, receiving no orders—the same as you might suppose the Sikhs doing."

BANKS OF THE JHELM.

The first illustration upon the front page is from a sketch taken at about a mile and a half from the river Jhelum, and three marches from that part of the river Chenab where the late action was fought in which General Cureton was shot. The sketch was made by our Correspondent while on picquet in the vicinity of the village of Khoar, near the left, or eastern bank of the river. The mountains on the opposite side of the river are termed the Jangheera Hills, or Salt Range; and, a few marches to the westward, beyond Pindie Dadun Khan, are the salt mines which supply all the north-western parts of India with that necessary of life. It is in this range, at the distance of one march from the town of Jhelum, that the hill fortress of Rotas is situated.

The Jhelum, Jailum, or Jelum, is the most western, and, probably, the principal, of the five great rivers, which intersect the Punjab east of the Indus. It rises in Kashmir, the whole valley of which it drains, making its way to the Punjab, through the Pass of Baramula, in the lofty range of the Pir Panjal. Von Hügel, at the commencement of January, when the rivers of the Punjab are lowest, crossed, at the town of Jhelum, on a bridge of twenty large boats, and estimated it to have a greater volume of water than the Indus at Attock. The river, on emerging from the mountains, is first navigable at Oin, about 110 miles above the town of Jhelum, and continues so to the Indus. It abounds in fish, and is infested by great numbers of crocodiles. After a course of about 450 miles, it joins the Chenab; and the channel of the united waters is a mile broad, and twelve feet deep.

DOST MAHOMED AND THE AFFGHANS.

There has been no very recent intelligence regarding the movements of Dost Mahomed and the Affghans. All accounts, however, agree in stating that they are in close league with the Sikhs, in the design to overthrow the "Feringhees," and drive them out of the Punjab. One of our last communications from the far north acquaints us with the rather important fact that Dost Mahomed Khan, of Cabool, has received, at the hands of a general assembly of Mahomedan Chiefs at Peshawur, the title of *Ameer il Momen een*, signifying Chief of the Mahomedans, or Defender of the Mahomedan Faith. On this occasion, it is said, the Dost took a solemn oath that he would remain staunch to the cause with which he had linked his fortunes, namely, that of the Sikhs. If the statement now given be true, there will be little chance of the British coming to a friendly understanding, or negotiating a treaty of alliance with the wily old Ameer. It is added that the Pathan Chiefs are extremely averse to any nearer neighbourhood than at present with the English—the power they most dread—and that they are most anxious to prevent the downfall of the Sikh kingdom, which would at once place their possessions contiguous to ours.

We give the following letters from some Correspondents in the Punjab. They supply a few interesting particulars not to be found in other accounts, and also afford a fair indication of the tone which pervades private communications in reference to the recent proceedings of the army in the Punjab:—

"Jan. 19, 1849.
"I have much pleasure in giving you the following latest information from the Commander-in-Chief's camp, dated 16th inst.; it indeed has been a sad business; and it is impossible to predict when our mishaps, and such fearful butchery and wanton sacrifice of life, will end or stop, under such a Commander-in-Chief. Unless the Governor-General recalls Lord Gough to the provinces, the chances are he will not only lose the splendid army under his command, which he has already done his best to cripple and weaken, but he will so compromise the Government that the most serious apprehension may be entertained as to the ultimate result of this contest."

"I told you Gholab Singh had an army of 10,000 men not far in advance of the Commander-in-Chief's camp, doing nothing, but alive and awake to take every advantage of the first serious mishap that might occur to our army under its present chief; in addition to which, Dost Mahomed has a force of 10,000 to 12,000 Affghans, at a short distance from Attock, ready to co-operate with Chutter Singh. Gholab Singh has 14 pieces of cannon with his 10,000 men, but he is not present in person; the wary chief is abiding his time in the hills; he has, however, deputed a Vakeel to offer a Nuzzur at Lahore to our Resident; but deep craftiness and the most wily treachery are at the bottom of this proceeding. The Vakeel has been instructed to apprise his master of every single occurrence that takes place at Lahore, and to keep him well informed of all movements on our part. It is extremely strange our Government will not believe in the treacherous intentions of Gholab Singh."

"There are from 30,000 to 40,000 men in arms leagued against our power and supremacy north of the Jhelum, with a park of artillery, varying, according to reports, from 50 to 70 guns."

"In a letter from Lahore of yesterday's date, which reached me this morning, it is stated that the Commander-in-Chief has ordered Brigadier General Wheeler's force to join him, but of course, I suppose, not until after the General has taken Ram Singh. This proceeding has been rendered necessary and urgent in consequence of her Majesty's 24th, the 36th and 56th Regiments of Native Infantry having been rendered next to useless. Sir Dudley Hill's Reserve Force of 8500 men will have to be brought into active service yet, as troops are required not to proceed against and be the aggressors of the enemy, but to act on the defensive, and hold our active, brave, and courageous foe in check until General Whish's force joins, to enable the whole army to advance to Peshawur."

"Our Government appear now to be so afraid of the issue of our contest with the Sikhs (as they have neither troops sufficient to conquer them and hold the country, nor money to pay the enormous expenses of this prolonged campaign), that I should not be at all surprised they will do their utmost to patch up a peace, which will, to say

the least, be not only humiliating to our arms, but disgraceful to British feelings. I am perfectly certain, however, that the Sikhs will entertain no terms with us, except they are based on our quitting the Punjab, and retiring across the Satlej: this is a *sine qua non* with them. The same letter from Lahore mentions, 'You have, no doubt, heard of the late awful butchery of human life. As usual, the troops advanced without order or any arrangement. The 14th Dragoons led the advance, and, on the Goorchurrahs advancing, the Brigade of Cavalry, it is said, retreated, afraid, apparently, of being led into another trap like the Rannuggur one. The Cavalry Brigade overthrew the artillery, and, galloping right through them was the cause of our loss of six guns, two of which, however, were since retaken. Brigadier Pope was mortally wounded (since dead); and the cavalry were only brought up by the Doolies at the General Hospital. Of the 24th Foot, four field officers, one Captain, and seven subalterns, were killed; together with 400 men. The 30th, the 36th, and 56th Regiments behaved well, but lost so many officers, killed and wounded, that they must be sent back, and some other corps sent to supply their place. There were 24 officers buried the day after the fight, and many more since. The Chief was strongly advised to defer the engagement until next day, but it was of no use. Two shots fell near him, and he ordered an immediate attack, left his position, and joined the *mêlée*, and was not to be found anywhere to give directions. A more undisciplined attack, or less tactics was never heard of. He swears that the first officer who presumed to give advice he will put in close arrest! Poor Elkins was killed in endeavouring to rally the 14th Dragoons. The artillery have demanded a court of inquiry, but I suppose the business will be hushed up, as it was in the 62nd Foot."

A second letter, dated Lahore, the 18th, gives the following extract of a letter from Camp Chillianwallah, 16th January:—

"On the 12th we marched to Dingee, on the 13th we marched again, and at eleven A.M. came upon one of the enemy's outposts. The 3d Light Field Batteries and heavy guns were brought to the front to drive them in, which they did in about five minutes. The infantry was then brought up, and each regiment deployed into line. The Commander-in-Chief meant to have encamped here, and sent for Quartermasters of corps to mark the ground. The enemy, however, about two o'clock, fired a few shots, which came in beyond our flags, and the Commander-in-Chief resolved to attack them at once. The whole line then advanced, getting into thicker and thicker jungle every minute; all this time our heavy guns, which were in the centre, opened their fire, and were answered by every one of the enemy's, about sixty in number. It would be impossible to describe the action. There was no plan of attack. The three light field-batteries were at one time close to the enemy without any support near them. These were at last ordered to advance at a gallop to support Hoggan's brigade, and the 46th Regiment of Native Infantry assured the officers of these light field-batteries that their fire alone saved them. The action lasted until dark."

"At four o'clock in the afternoon we were completely surrounded by the enemy, and our artillery firing at the same time to the front, to the rear, and to the flank. Our loss has been tremendous—1900 killed and wounded; we have taken twelve guns and lost six (two of which have been recovered). The loss of our guns was owing to the cowardice of ———, who (you will hardly believe it) ran away from a party of the enemy's cavalry right through Christie's and Huish's troops of horse artillery, knocking over every one of Christie's waggons, horses and all! They were so crowded among the guns that the gunners could not unlimber. The result was that the enemy's cavalry got among our guns and cut our men down right and left. The ——— never drew rein until they got right through the General Hospital in the rear, knocking over the Doolies and everything that came in their way. What caused this panic no one knows."

"Of the above 1900 killed and wounded, 950 are Europeans."

"Above thirty-six officers have been buried."

"Her Majesty's 24th Foot lost their regimental colour."

"The 25th Regiment Native Infantry lost a colour."

"The 30th Regiment Native Infantry lost a colour—some say two colours."

"The 56th Regiment Native Infantry lost the standard they took at Gwalior."

"Her Majesty's 24th Foot lost 13 officers killed, including every one in the list above the junior Captain! The enemy are now encamped at Russol, four miles only from the Commander-in-Chief's camp. A third letter I have just seen states that Major Loftie, of the 30th Native Infantry, was not killed, but only wounded, and that Major Bamfield, commanding the 56th Regiment Native Infantry, was killed. In the 2nd Europeans, which behaved nobly, one officer was severely wounded, Lieut. Nightingale."

A fourth letter, dated Camp, the 15th January, states:—"I dare say you will have heard of the battle fought by our army on the 13th inst. It commenced about 1 P.M., and lasted till after dark. It was a devil of a battle (the writer is a doctor), and many hard knocks and wounds, as the casualty list will show. The Sikhs fought with the greatest gallantry, and, as for our men and infantry generally, they were quite heroes. The 2nd Europeans displayed great bravery; they advanced to the charge and drove the Sikhs back at the point of the bayonet; and after this found another body of Sikhs, a regularly organised battalion, armed and dressed like our troops, in their rear. There were also some of the enemy on the right flank. This regiment had to right-about-face and charge to the rear, which they did, killing and wounding a great many of the Sikhs, and took and spiked four of their guns. Nightingale was wounded when about to do this, and Gaynor, who did it, had a most narrow escape. The former is the only severely wounded officer in that regiment, but I trust not dangerously, the ball having passed out in coming round the head, but the bone is fractured. One or two officers had narrow escapes. The 2nd Europeans had but 50 men wounded and five killed: the cases of the former, some of them very severe, are mostly in the body and legs. There has been a fearful mortality in the 24th Foot, 13 officers killed and eight wounded, while the men said to be killed and wounded amount to 400. The 29th Foot also suffered much, and the artillery a good deal. All our wounded are doing well, I rejoice to say. The doctors were at one time quite within range of the enemy's shot, and a bheestie of the 2nd European Regiment had his arm knocked off just behind where the surgeons of that corps were riding: a spent ball rolled under my horse's feet. Lieutenant Weston and Godby, of the 36th Native Infantry, were wounded, but not severely. Brigadier Pennycuik and his son both killed. I believe we have gained a regular victory, though at first it was doubtful. I hear Pope's Brigade of Cavalry got a kind of panic at one time, and came to the rear, but afterwards moved up in good style; there was something wrong with the ———, for they drove us in from the rear and dispersed all the doctors, &c., at the field hospital, where I had just arrived to see if any assistance was required. There was an alarm of the Sikhs being in our rear, and then there was a regular 'bolt.' Such a night we all passed is better imagined than described—it was so very cold and rainy, with a high wind blowing, enough to cut one in two. Several Doolies were captured by the enemy, and the band instruments of the 2nd Europeans are missing."

"All letters agree in stating that a panic overtook the ——— when ordered to charge. I hear on all sides that it would be a wise and prudent measure on the part of the Governor-General to recall Lord Gough from the Punjab and restrain his ill-judged valour within our peaceful provinces."

"His Lordship fancied himself at Donnybrook Fair, and was in the thick of it, in the *mêlée*, and lost to sight!"

"P.S.—The 56th Regiment Native Infantry was brought out of action with 300 men, under the command of its junior Captain, a cadet of 1840!"

"Jan. 20, 1849."

"A letter from Lord Gough's camp, received this morning, states that in the action of the 13th inst. we lost some 70 or 80 officers, killed and wounded, as well as 2400 men put *hors de combat*; while we only captured 12 of the enemy's guns, none larger than a 9-pounder, losing six of our own horse artillery guns! Brigadier Campbell was wounded, but not severely, in the right arm. Many of our officers had most narrow escapes. Bagshaw, of the 46th Native Infantry, lost an arm, while Connolly, the junior Ensign, had one ball, which grazed his trousers at the ankle; a second ball, aimed at his head, was diverted therefrom by a Sepoy's musket, which fortunately received the shot and turned it off, breaking the musket: and this same officer was nearly shot, for the third time, by a Sikh in a bush, who was supposed to be dead, but rose up and took aim at the officer as he passed with his men. The fellow was, however, bayoneted quickly. Ensign Godby, of the 36th Native Infantry, was cut down at the head of his company, I hear, by a Sikh

horseman. In entering the jungle several of our officers and European troops fell by the murderous aim of the enemy, who were lying concealed among the bushes, and in most cases supposed to be dead. It was remarked that the enemy scarcely condescended to touch the Sepoys, their sole aim and object being to kill the English officers and European troops. The Sikhs do not hesitate to say they despise the Sepoys, who would not hold the Punjab for an hour were they not supported so strongly by Europeans.

"The Calcutta papers said, a few weeks ago, that Sir John Littler had observed, 'There would be no fighting in the Punjab.' If Sir John really said so, which I much doubt, he was a false prophet. Witness Ramnuggur, as also the fight near Russol on the 13th; again, Ram Singh's rebellion near Noorpoor. No fight indeed! Look at the returns of our killed and wounded. That is a sufficient reply.

"I hear that Colonel Sir H. Lawrence was expected at Lahore from the Commander-in-Chief's camp, on the 19th instant, probably with the view of relieving Sir F. Currie, and enabling the latter to resume his seat in Council. Sir H. Lawrence is most anxious to obtain the release of his brother from the grasp of Shere Singh, and dreads lest the Sikh chieftain should make him over to the tender mercies of Dost Mahomed. Report says Sir Henry is empowered to make a treaty with the Dost, at any sacrifice almost, so as to obtain his aid and assistance in putting down this wide-spread rebellion, which our Government alone now feels itself quite unable to suppress. I hear the Governor-General is in favour of annexing the Punjab only as far as Attock, and that he would rather not have Peshawar; and that if terms could be made with Dost Mahomed, and the latter would assist us in fighting and putting down the armies of Chutter and Shere Singh, Peshawar would be made over to the old Amer by treaty. Only fancy such an arrangement. To what a miserable shift is this Government reduced, to be compelled to sue and to beg military assistance from the Dost—a Prince whose territories we made war in, and whom we made a State prisoner and deprived for a time of his kingdom! I now hear that Government will resort to any shift rather than increase the army. They are prepared to lose regiment after regiment under the Commander-in-Chief rather than swerve from the one line of policy which they are resolved to act upon, and which is, on no account, to increase the number of native regiments in the Bengal army.

"No less than three of the native regiments engaged in the action of the 13th have been greatly weakened both in men and officers. I have heard several commandants of corps assert that a native regiment with only 640 bayonets, or eight companies of 80 men each, with two European officers per company, in addition to the staff, would be far more efficient than the present system of 1000 bayonets and about 10 officers present. How can some officers (they are only feather-bed ones) assert that a native corps only requires a Commandant and an Adjutant?

"Here is an extract from a letter, dated Camp Chillianwallah, 16th of January:—'On the morning of the 13th we moved towards the enemy's position in front of Russol, Moong being somewhat in rear of their position. The 2d Brigade of Cavalry and the 14th Dragoons were on the right. When near Chillianwallah we came upon a small advanced party of the enemy on a rising ground. A spy told us that Sooruj Sing Ma-jetteea held that post, with seven regiments of 1000 men each, eleven guns, and two mortars, and that it was the only place along their whole line which they had entrenched. Next on his right was Sirdar Ball Singh, with five regiments and three or four guns. Then Sirdar Ram Singh; then Prithee Sing (Kana-Kutch-wala); then Aotar Sing; and on the right of all Shere Singh. The firing to the left, where Penny-cuick's brigade was, became very heavy, and we heard the shouts of the Europeans. The 24th (Queen's), and 25th, and 46th Regiments Native Infantry, were ultimately driven back with immense loss. The Sikhs fought like very devils, and fell in heaps before the 61st and 29th Foot, and the 2d Europeans. The former and latter corps had to right about face, and fire to front and rear! It was in the afternoon that the Ghoorchurras came down close to Penny-cuick's brigade; and just as Christie was getting his horse artillery guns to bear upon them, the unfortunate panic* occurred on the part of one of the Queen's Dragoon Regiments.'

"The natives say that Gholab Singh is furnishing the whole of the Sikh rebels with money to carry on the war against us."

"Jan. 21.

"I have but little information to send you to-day, further than that very heavy firing was heard at Lahore in the direction of the Commander-in-Chief's camp, on the evening of the 18th, and also on the morning of the 19th inst. I have not heard whether a second fight has occurred. The fort of Moulton has not yet fallen; but yesterday accounts mentioned that our Sappers had run a mine within 25 yards of the ditch, and that it was expected in the course of six or eight days more all would be ready for springing it. The delay on our part in taking this fortress has told sadly and most unfavourably against our 'prestige' or 'ihbal' (as the natives say). Should Gholab Singh coalesce openly, which he is now (and has been all along) doing secretly, and join his forces of 10,000 men and 14 guns with Shere Singh and Chutter Singh's forces, and these backed again by Dost Mahomed with his 12,000 Afghans, we shall have no chance against the combination with our present crippled army of only 18,000 men. The Commander-in-Chief took command of his fine and splendidly-equipped force in November, and he has contrived to lose thereof, in two fights, upwards of 100 British officers in killed and wounded, including Ramnuggur, and 3000 men, and he has nothing to show for such a loss. I correct myself; his Lordship has something to show; to the world he has shown how easily he has lost five guns (inclusive of the one at Ramnuggur) and four colours. I hear, on all sides, his troops have lost all confidence in him. One, if not two, Royal regiments of cavalry evinced it in their rapid retreat on the 13th inst.

"Should our gallant army have actually retrograded to Dingee, 13 miles from the field of the fight, it will be an inglorious day for the British arms, and it will give great impulse and confidence to the Sikh chieftains. How severely the Court of Directors are punished for their penny-wise measures of economy, and reduction of their only 'stand-by,' their army! The whole of Lord Hardinge's annual savings have been swallowed up in one week's now current expenditure!—to say nothing of the immense addition to their annual pension and invalid list for the wounded and maimed for life! The Court of Directors would have found it a thousand times cheaper to have retained an efficient army to overawe the Sikhs; and they will now bow to the opinion of the Duke of Wellington, that Sir Charles Napier was the man they required as Commander-in-Chief. "I do most sincerely trust that this letter will reach you in time, as I should like the good folks at home to be enlightened in regard to matters out here, and to show them how India is governed! I hear the Governor-General is absolutely afraid to raise new regiments—so strong and so stringent are the orders from the Home Government against increasing the number of regiments; and a report gains ground that the native corps are to be increased to 120 men per company, or 1200 men per regiment—the same as obtained during the panic in the Burmese war. The native officers in the army all shrug their shoulders, and say, these are no longer the days of Lord Lake, nor is the Government what it was—a *Badshahae raj* (a Royal Government), but that it has become a *Bungah-ka raj* (or a Government of petty chandlers!)"

OPERATIONS IN THE BAREE DOAB.

BRIGADIER WHEELER's operations in the Baree Doab have been cut short by the summons he has received to join the main force. We take the following account from the *Mofussilite* of an attack made on the 15th of January by Brigadier Wheeler's force on the fortified position on the heights of Dullah, in the Baree Doab, held by the rebel Ram Singh, with about 1000 followers, in which Lieutenant Christie, 7th Cavalry, was killed, and Lieutenant Peel, of the 1st Sikh Local Infantry, was mortally wounded—Captain Davidson being shot through the hand.

Camp, below Dullah, Jan. 17.

We attacked and carried Ram Singh's position yesterday, although, as it turned out, its almost inaccessible nature rendered it impossible either to seize him or to inflict such a lesson on the mass of his followers as would have naturally resulted under more favourable circumstances. On the 11th inst. our force marched to Sharpoor, the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry being that day detached for the purpose of taking up a position to the northward of the enemy's post, and intercepting him, should he attempt to escape in that direction. Our main

force then halted till the 13th at Sharpoor, on which date a practicable road had been made through some seven miles of difficult defiles and ghauts as far as a small village called Cote, on the course of the Ravee, and about three miles distant from the hill occupied by the enemy. On the following day we took up ground under the heights at Dullah, at our present encampment. Between the date of our arrival here and the evening of the 15th the enemy's position was reconnoitred as far as was practicable, and arrangements made for transporting the guns and mortars on elephants, cutting roads, and the like, Captain Hicks, of the 3rd Native Infantry, being dispatched on the forenoon of the 15th, with four companies of his regiment, and a party of above 150 of the Guide corps, under Mr. Hodgson, to occupy a position to the westward of the Dullah heights, and on the opposite bank of the river. As ill luck would have it, rain, which had threatened for several days, began to fall on the 15th, and continued to pour heavily during nearly the whole of our operations of yesterday: being exposed to it, as we unavoidably were, therefore, from gunfire to gunfire, was not over pleasant, to say the least of it. But to return to our operations. The small village of Dullah is situated on a short platform, upon the ridge of a hill, or rather series of hills, extending from east to west in the valley formed by the Ravee as it debouches from the mountains. It is composed chiefly of soft grey sandstone, dipping almost perpendicularly, and presenting, accordingly, nearly throughout its northern and southern aspect a series of vertical scarped precipices, varying from 20 to 80 feet in height. In fact, so completely is this range defended by these natural bulwarks, that the narrow, rugged pathway (if a collection of boulders deserves such a name) ascends almost entirely by zigzags, between these precipices, averaging not more than eight feet in breadth! In short, it would be difficult to pick out another position throughout the length and breadth of the land that required less human labour to render it impregnable, under proper defenders. The plan of attack was as follows:—The 4th Regiment Native Infantry were to take the firing of one of our guns as a signal for their advance upwards on their side the hill. The detachment of the 3rd Native Infantry and Guides were at the same time to commence their ascent from their post, and gain, if possible, the summit of a high peak to our left, and visible from this side. On their crowning the latter-mentioned height, Major Butler, with the remainder of the 3d Native Infantry, and 200 of the 2d Irregulars—who had volunteered with Lieutenant Swinton to serve on foot—were to advance from a point near the small village of Chubarah, situated on the left spur of the hill, to our front, and upon which the party, followed by the Horse Artillery guns, carried on elephants, the remainder of the 2d Irregulars, under Captain Jackson, and two squadrons of the 15th Irregulars, under Major Fisher, had marched about 8 A.M. The latter force was again to be held in readiness to mount the heights, if practicable, in case of necessity, and of course mounted or not, as might seem expedient. Two parties were sent off to the right, consisting of some howitzers and mortars, under escort of the remainder of the 15th Irregulars, under Captain Hicks, jun.; and Major Davidson, with about 170 of his corps, the 16th Irregulars, and 150 of the 1st Sikh Light Infantry, under Lieutenant Peel, were ordered to ascend the front of the heights facing the camp. Owing to some difficulty or obstacle, however, no party appeared to crown the peak from the opposite side, notwithstanding that the signal gun was fired, and several shots discharged from the batteries at the strongest points occupied by the enemy. Major Butler was accordingly directed, about eleven o'clock A.M., to move up the hill. He did so, and, in conjunction with Lieutenant Swinton's dismounted party, gallantly made good his advance, and took possession of Dullah. Major Davidson, in like manner, assaulted a stockade erected about a quarter of a mile to the eastward, and also situated on a small platform on the ridge, and carried it. The remainder of the force from Chubarah followed the 3rd Native Infantry. The enemy kept up a heavy fire upon our people for about two hours and a half, and, I deeply regret to add, with too deadly effect. Poor Christie, of the 7th Light Cavalry, who had already undergone two very narrow escapes with his life at Kalawallah, fell whilst rushing impetuously forward at the head of a few of the 3rd Regulars to storm a barrier erected near the summit. He was shot through the heart, and lived only to utter a word or two to the Bissaldar who was fighting by his side.

Poor Peel, too, was dangerously wounded when nearing the stockade. He received a ball through his lungs. When lying prostrate, he was rushed upon by one of the enemy, and received no fewer than seven frightful ulnar cuts. He is since dead. Davidson was shot through the hand, but is doing well. Of his party, some 15 or 20 were killed or wounded. Of the 2nd Irregulars, one Sowar was killed and two wounded. The enemy's loss was about 25 killed. How many were wounded it is impossible to say, for the mass, consisting of Ram Singh himself and several hundred of his gang escaped. Nor was it in the power of men to prevent their doing so, taking into the scale the strength of their position, and the utter impossibility of getting at them, except by the one or two causeways before alluded to. I have just heard that Captain Hicks and his party of Guides were misled, and unable, from the nature of the ground and weather, to make good their advance in time. They were out in the midst of the hills the whole night, and so pitch dark was it, that several men were injured severely by falling over "kuds." What the 4th Native Infantry were doing I have not hitherto heard, but have no doubt some insurmountable obstacle kept them from joining, as it was intended they should have done.

We give from the Indian papers more ample details than those by the previous mail of the capture of the town of Moulton; also an account of the surrender of the fort, which was taken after the departure of the last advices.

CAPTURE OF MOULTAN.

The town, as we before stated, was captured on the 2nd of January. Our present intelligence extends to the 22nd January, but it is necessary to go back and take up the narrative at the beginning of the month; the accounts of the fall of the town having at the date of our former intelligence been but comparatively meagre. The rumours of the misconduct of the Bengal sepoy, explaining as it does much of the delay that has occurred, are now fully confirmed: and the impression they convey of a portion of the native army which mutinies when ordered to an unpleasant location, and refuses altogether to work in the trenches, or to perform any duty but that of fighting, is a most unpleasant one. They have not only declined to work themselves, but have so jeered at and irritated the Bombay troops, who are always ready to obey orders, however arduous or difficult, that Brigadier Dundas has found himself compelled formally to remonstrate, and has firmly declined to comply with the wish of the General to recal his remonstrance. We formerly mentioned that Colonel Cheape, of the Bengal Engineers, had recommended the town to be approached by regular parallels and captured first, without regard to the fort. Major Scott, of the Bombay Engineers, gave precisely the opposite advice; he recommended the fort to be taken by approaches, as the town, which was commanded by it, must fall as a necessary consequence on the capture. The capture of the town must occasion the sacrifice of much time and many valuable lives, and could have no effect whatever on the fate of the fortress or its governor or garrison. This counsel was overruled and set aside—with what results will presently appear.

On the 1st of Jan. two breaches were made—both pronounced practicable by the Bengal, one of them declared impracticable by the Bombay, Engineers. Against the latter of these, as formerly stated, a column, consisting of her Majesty's 32nd and 49th, and 72nd Native Infantry, under Colonel Franks, was despatched. On approaching it, they found it stoutly defended—the aperture established was only large enough to admit the entrance of one man at a time, and beyond it was an unindented wall twenty-five feet in perpendicular height. The column, finding all further attempts unavailing, withdrew from the point of attack, and, moving rapidly round to the other side of the town, entered where the Bombay troops had preceded them. The Bombay column was led by Colonel Stalker. It consisted of the 1st Fusiliers, and the 3rd, 4th (Rifles), and the 19th Native Infantry. They left their lines as storming parties about two, and having by three o'clock arrived in the neighbourhood of the breach, rested for a moment in the shelter of some old buildings, to take breath for the trial which was to follow. The order was now given to advance, and the moment they showed themselves clear of the shelter a tremendous fire was opened on them from the loopholes to the right and left from the work called the Kooni Boori, and from the crest of the breach itself, which was crowded with armed men. The rush of the

troops was irresistible. Captain Leith's company of the Fusiliers wheeled round like a wall, and the other companies in succession came in front and began the ascent. The native troops pressed side by side along with the Europeans. Captain Leith was the first man who appeared on the summit of the wall—a tremendous sword-cut lopped off his arm, and grazed his side, but failed to bring him to the ground; with his sword he cleaved the skulls of a couple of Sikhs who were assailing him, when he was rescued by his men. A fierce hand-to-hand encounter here ensued. It was, however, of short duration. Sergeant Bennett sprang up to the summit of the wall, and waved the colour which he carried, in evidence that the town was won. A perfect storm of bullets for a time flew around him; the colour was torn to tatters, and the staff almost cut in two. For an instant no one could reach him, but there he stood cheering his comrades to come on. There was no need of exhortation—onward they pressed, the enemy retreating doggedly before them, fighting as they withdrew. A sergeant-major of the same gallant corps had been the first who placed the British colours on the walls of Seringapatam half a century ago.

In the course of the night and next day a number of explosions occurred, by which many lives were lost. A couch had been spread in the open air for Colonel Stalker, who preferred to walk about watching the state of affairs in the cool night air: he had scarcely withdrawn himself from his intended place of rest, when the couch and all its appurtenances and attendants were seen high in the air, a gunpowder store having exploded under them. The frightful spectacles presented by the piles of dead scattered about through the town—the shivered limbs and mangled bodies which our shells had occasioned, and the ghastly wounds of some still surviving—were awful to behold. It was now found, moreover, that the capture of the city had in no way improved our prospects of getting into the fort, which was nowhere stronger than on the side next the town.

Siege operations, therefore, required to be recommenced; and parallels were immediately begun to be constructed within 500 yards of the walls. Moolraj plied his artillery as briskly, and offered as stout a resistance, as ever. Our batteries were once more opened with as much vigour and as little success as ever—when it seemed as if the mud walls were incapable of being breached by any ordinary species of practice. Even should a breach be established, a ditch surrounded the fort forty feet in width, and twenty-five feet deep, the height of the wall from the bottom of the ditch being well nigh fifty feet. Mining was now determined to be attempted, and three shafts were accordingly begun to be run in the direction of the counterscarp, running from the bastion to near the Dowlat Gate of the town. It was believed that the whole would be so shaken by the explosion that the establishment of a breach would be comparatively easy. The first thing, however, was, as far as practicable, to have the ditch filled up; and the mines were exploded on the 18th under the crest of the glacis, by which the counterscarp was completely blown in. One of the most singular of all the circumstances connected with this most extraordinary siege was this, that up to the 15th of January, or three weeks after the resumption of the most active operations, the town had never been invested. The horses and cattle of Moolraj were seen daily passing out and in by a postern, and watering at a pool near our lines. By the same path, provisions of all kinds were taken in; and the enemy enjoyed, as free an intercourse with their friends without as if there had been no hostilities in progress. On the 17th, the order was published prohibiting all ingress and egress to or from the fort. Deserters began once more to come into camp; they spoke of the determination of Moolraj to defend himself to the last, and stated that the garrison was now reduced to about 1000 men. Lieutenant Graham, of the artillery, was wounded, on the 17th, severely in the head, but was at latest date doing well. The wounded men and officers of the Bombay Column were on the 19th embarked on the *Beas* flat for transport down the river to Kurrachee; they are expected a week hence at Bombay. Most of the wounded officers were doing well. Lieutenant Dyett, wounded on the 27th of December, it was feared would lose his arm. Captain Leith, of the Fusiliers, suffered much from the wound in his right arm, the ball not having been extracted: he had lost his left. Our heavy guns and howitzer batteries fired 8-inch shells, which buried themselves in the works and then exploded, doing the work of mines. The sap had by the morning of the 19th reached the edge of the ditch, and the shaft was commenced the same evening. The walls and bastions now began to look sorely shattered everywhere—and no wonder, considering what they had undergone. Ambassadors from the fort had two or three times visited our camp, on the part of Moolraj, with proposals for a conditional surrender; on every occasion they were told that no terms would be granted, and that nothing but an unconditional surrender would be accepted. The 22nd was the day named as that on which the fort would be stormed, in case our demand was not complied with. The battering guns were meanwhile kept in full operation, and tremendous salvos of artillery were continued at intervals. Two breaches were reported practicable on the 21st; and on the morning of the 22nd our troops were formed for the assault, when Moolraj would seem to have been at length terrified at the preparations made for his destruction, and surrendered himself and the citadel, with its garrison of from 3000 to 4000 men, unconditionally into our hands.

Thus terminated the siege of Moulton, which had been commenced by General Whish in the beginning of September, and cost us the lives of eleven officers, and not fewer, perhaps, than from 250 to 300 men; with 47 officers and some hundreds of men wounded.

Below are our latest letters from Moulton, which, though they do not describe the actual surrender of the place, afford a good deal of very interesting information. What will be done with the Dewan, now that he has fallen into our hands, it is difficult to say: that he will be put to death no one believes or desires. Probably he may share the fate of Lall Singh.

The following are extracts from private letters:—

"NEAR MOULTAN, Jan. 21, 1849, 2 P.M.

"Our work now approaches to a close, and we shall, I hope, storm the citadel at daylight to-morrow. We were to have done so this morning, but there was delay in blowing in the counterscarp on the city side, and which was not effected until 10 o'clock this morning. We used 2000lb. of powder, with a line of least resistance of 18 feet, so were determined to make a ratio enough. The whole of this breach is about the queerest piece of engineering that ever was done: the main wall is breached in a re-entering face, and it was intended to blow in the counterscarp opposite it; but Colonel Cheape quite overlooked the two round towers, which would have taken our lodgment in reverse (acting as ravelins), and which still remained untouched. As neither time nor guns could be spared to knock off these defences, we were obliged to direct that sap to the salient opposite the round tower, and then blow in the counterscarp, trusting to ladders to mount the escarp wall.

"The defence is most slack now, and men desert every night. Last night 500 came over, and were caught by the cavalry; the night before, 150.

"Moolraj offered to surrender this morning in case his life was spared, but the General will give him no terms whatever, and can hear of nothing but an unconditional surrender. I have myself great hopes of all the people bolting during the night. We have had only one day's fair open fighting, and that was when the suburbs were cleared.

"The arrangements for the Bombay breach are—3 columns, each composed of 3 companies, Fusiliers and Wing Native Infantry (3d and 9th), to mount the breach successively, and clear every wall to their left; the Bengalees taking the breach on the north-east face, and clearing everything to their left; the Bombay troops under Colonel Capon, and the Bengalees under Colonel Harvey.

"I hope I shall be able to communicate before this time to-morrow the happy news that all our labours are over. It is certainly a stiff breach, and not what any engineer ought to report practicable; but the defence is slack—fine a great object—and a fine set of fellows in the Fusiliers, who will, I hope, clamber up anything."

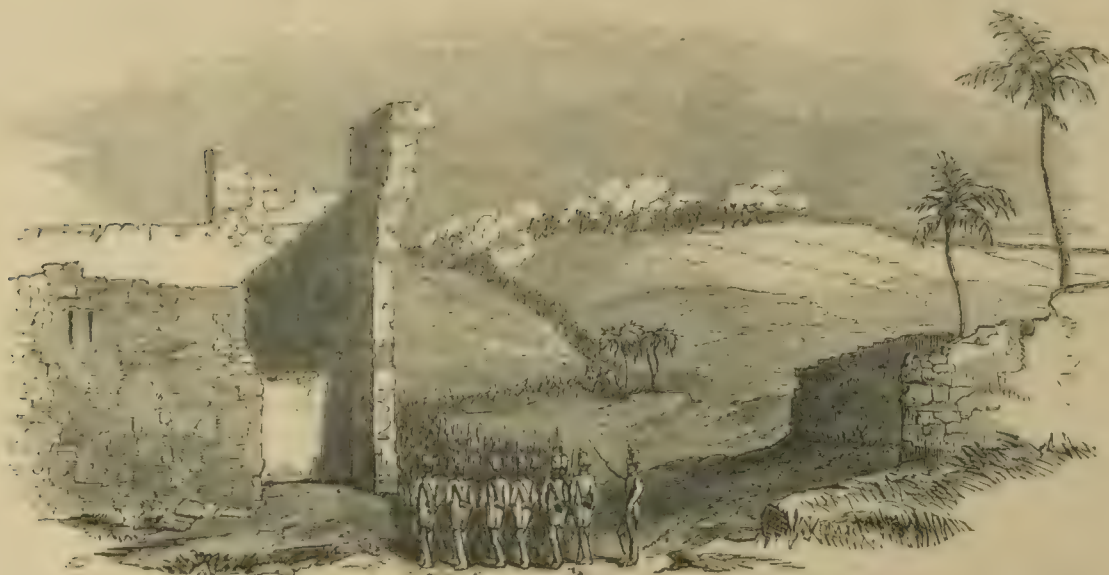
"MOULTAN, Jan. 21, 1849.

"Though it was positively decided yesterday that the fort was to have been stormed some time to-day, and every preparation was made for the operation, early this morning we were given to understand that the General had deemed it expedient to postpone the attack for the present. We were all somewhat disappointed at this 'put off,' and were at a loss to discover the reason thereof, since the 'plan' was matured, and everything for carrying it out was in readiness. About 10 o'clock, however, we saw Edwardes riding up to the General's; soon afterwards followed by a couple of Vakels from Moolraj; and they had not arrived many seconds when there assembled round them a concourse

* Or mistake in orders.—E.D.

C A P T U R E O F M O U L T A N .

FROM SKETCHES BY AN OFFICER OF H.M. 32ND FOOT.



STORMING OF THE "MUNDEE AWA," OR GREAT MOUND, EAST SIDE OF THE CITY.—DEC. 27, 1848.

people, amongst whom I was one. These Vakeels, whose names are Hakem Rai and Dyaram, were received, contrary to expectation, by the General; who, together with Edwardes and Pollock, held a long consultation with them. What transpired 'under the canvas' I have no opportunity of knowing, but what we ascertained from the messengers themselves is, that 'Moolraj was ready to come at the General's bidding.' This is all we could get out of them; under what circumstances he is ready to come is to us an enigma. They came walking from the fort, having come out through the Doolat Gate, a distance of three miles, but were provided, by desire of the General, with horses on their return thereto. This may imply the termination of some satisfac-

tory arrangement. By to-morrow, or this evening, we shall probably know something tangible, but this procrastination of the Moultan business is really provoking, and we are heartily sick of it.

"During last night 150 Beloochees, under Salar Khan, made their escape from the fort, through the Deo Gate, and gave themselves up to the 11th Cavalry. This chief was sent this morning by the officer commanding the cavalry to the General, who, when he arrived, was engaged with the Vakeels. We took advantage of this, and in the course of conversation elicited from Salar Khan that Moolraj has only between 1000 and 1500 men in the fort; that he has 100 pieces of cannon of different calibres, but not gunners sufficient to man three; that, notwith-



HOWITZER AND MORTAR BATTERY, "MUNDEE AWA."—DEC. 28, 1848.

standing his conviction of the certainty of his inevitable downfall, he was firmly resolved not to give himself up to the British; that he has almost inexhaustible stores of provisions and ammunition, but, unfortunately for the poor fighting men, no fuel, nor any mill to grind corn with; that he has plenty of treasure (he, Salar Khan, having seen heaps of rupees and gold mohurs), and is particularly careful of it; that the whole of the garrison were utterly disgusted with Moolraj; his making them fight with 'empty stomachs,' sacrificing them without the least hope of success, being the palpable cause of discontent; and, finally, that he (Salar Khan) would pledge his life that, were the British only to make the attempt to enter the fort, the gates would be

opened to them, and not the slightest effort made to resist their occupation of it. Such are the assertions of a Belooch chief, who not long ago deserted Edwardes' force, leaving his brother and several other relations behind to fight, and who have since fought against him. He was wounded in several places at Ram Teerut, and he showed us his wounds this morning, which are not yet healed. He says he was in daily correspondence with his brother in Edwardes' camp, and that it was at his earnest request he had long since made up his mind, and only waited for an opportunity, to escape from Moolraj's clutches. This, he adds, he and his companions had done with considerable difficulty, having to fight their way out with certain Sikhs and Rohillas, who, not joining

them in their escape, stoutly endeavoured to check it. Nothing more to add to this, save that Lieutenant Gillon, who has been suffering for some time from his wounds, died last evening at four o'clock. His body will be interred this evening.

"The routes to the several regiments in the Bombay camp have been furnished. Their journey is from this to the Commander-in-Chief's camp, whence we continue to hear very lamentable tidings."

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We have been favoured with the Sketches of the accompanying Engravings of the operations at Moultan, in a letter from J. D., H. M. 32d Regiment, whence the following details were extracted:—

"CAMP, MOULTAN, 14th Jan., 1849.

"About the 21st December we were joined by the Bombay force, commanded by Brigadier Dundas, and our army then numbered some 14,000 men, with a very respectable train of heavy artillery. On Christmas-day (and a very dull and dreary day it was), we changed our camp to the east side of the city and fort, where we now are, and on the 27th operations were commenced. Three columns moved to the attack, in order to take possession of the suburbs of the town. I was with the centre column; the enemy was routed from house to house, and finally driven within the walls of the town, in a most gallant manner; and in two hours we found ourselves in possession of the whole line of suburbs, including two large artificial mounds, on one of which, the "Mundee Awa," a strong battery was speedily erected. Our loss was considerable, but not so great as might have been expected. On the 28th, and up to the 2d of January, 1849, when the town was stormed, the town and fort were shelled, and the breaching batteries were erected to batter the town wall. On the 30th December, about 9 A.M., the magazine of the fort blew up, being ignited by a shell from our battery. I happened to be on my way to the battery at the time, about a mile from the city, and saw the explosion just at the proper distance; and it was certainly the most awfully-sublime, or, rather, sublimely-awful sight I ever saw. The whole earth shook for miles around the fort, and the atmosphere was darkened for hours afterwards by the dense cloud which hung like a mantle above the city. We have no exact account of the damage done by the accident, but the native report is, that 600 lives were lost. I spent the last night of the 31st, and the morning of the new year under the lee of a battery, nearly deafened by the constant roar of artillery, and shivering with cold, being unable to take exercise, as the balls fell thickly around us. As the hands of our watches pointed to the hour of 12, and as the distant gongs of the enemy in the town proclaimed that the new year was born, our eight large guns were fired off at once; then we shook each other by the hand, and, wrapping ourselves up in our cloaks, lay down on the ground and tried to sleep.

"After some delay, on the 2nd of January, the engineers having reported that the breaches in the city wall were practicable, a strong force of about 4000 infantry were ordered out to the attack. The whole of the 32nd, the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, and four native regiments, were formed into two columns, and to each was entrusted the storming of a breach. About 3 P.M. the word was given to advance, and silently our column filed through the narrow and deserted streets of the suburbs; while, as the head of the column emerged on the open space between the city wall and the suburbs, our Grenadier Company gave three cheers, and rushed up to the breach. But, alas! it was found impracticable—high walls, not before seen, prevented all ingress, and, amid a heavy fire from the enemy, our people were ordered to retire; but news having just arrived that the Bombay force had got in by their breach, our columns were led round to the "Kooni Boorj" breach (a picture of which I have sent you), and the whole force swept through the town, which in two hours was ours. I wish never again to see a sacked city, with its heaps of slain, and of wounded, and dying lying all around; and its crowds of poor old men, and women, and children, crowding together in fear in the corners of the streets. In two or three days, however, encouraged by our gentleness, the inhabitants began to return; now, in the principal streets and bazaars, the Sikh native shops are opened, and the busy hum of traffic sounds as it did before; and it is only when you stray into the more unfrequented streets and dark courts, and kick your boot against a dead body, that you are reminded of the scenes of the 2nd of January. The nights are bitterly cold, and felt the more as the day's sun is very hot."

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE.

On Saturday night, a *Gazette* extraordinary was published, containing the official despatches relative to the operations of the armies in India.

INDIA BOARD, MARCH 3.—Despatches, from which the following are extracts, have been this day received at the East India House:—

FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Dated Camp, Mukko, Jan. 22, 1849. (Extract.)

The Commander-in-Chief being informed on the 10th inst. of the fall of Attock, and the advance of Sirdar Chuttur Singh to join the main body of the enemy under Shere Singh, determined to attack the latter, and, accordingly, moved with the British army from Loah Tibbah, at daylight of the 12th to



BATTERY BREACHING THE DELHI GATE OF THE TOWN, MANNED BY EUROPEAN SAILORS OF THE INDIAN NAVY.—JAN. 1, 1849.

C A P T U R E O F M O U L T A N .
FROM SKETCHES BY AN OFFICER OF H.M. 32ND FOOT.



THE 1ST BOMBAY EUROPEAN FUSILIERS STORMING THE BREACH AT THE KOONI BOORJ, AT 3, P.M.—JAN. 2, 1849.

Dingee, a distance of about 12 miles; from Dingee he advanced, on the morning of the 13th, towards Chillianwallah. He approached this place about noon, having driven back the enemy's picket, which was posted on a mound, and took up a position in the rear of the village; the enemy opened a fire from some horse artillery on the skirmishers in front of the village, and a general action ensued, which lasted till after nightfall, terminating in the defeat of Shere Singh's force and the capture of 12 of his guns. For particulars of the action and of the loss sustained by the British troops, which I deeply regret to say has been very great, I refer you to the despatch of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 16th instant, and to its enclosed list. On intelligence of this victory reaching me, I ordered a salute of 21 guns to be fired at all the stations of the army.

NOTIFICATION.—FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Camp, Mulkoo, the 17th of Jan., 1849.

1. The Governor-General has much satisfaction in intimating to the President in Council, and notifying for public information, that he has this day received a demi-official letter from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in which his Excellency announces to the Governor-General that on the afternoon of the 13th inst. the troops under his command attacked and entirely defeated the Sikh army under Rajah Shere Singh, in its position near the river Jhelum.

2. The action was obstinately and severely contested. The enemy was in great force, and occupied very strong positions. They were driven back at every point with the loss of many of their guns, and had by the latest intelligence relinquished all the positions in which they had been entrenched.

3. The details of these operations have not yet reached the Governor-General: as soon as they are received they will be published for general information.

4. The Governor-General directs that a salute of 21 guns be fired at every principal station of the army as soon as this notification shall be received.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India. (Signed) H. M. ELLIOT, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp, Chillianwallah, Jan. 16, 1849.

My Lord.—Major Mackeson, your Lordship's political agent with my camp, officially communicated to me on the 10th instant the fall of Attock, and the advance of Sirdar Chuttur Singh, in order to concentrate his force with the army in my front under Shere Singh, already amounting to from 30,000 to 40,000 men, with sixty-two guns, concluding his letter thus:—"I would urge, in the event of your Lordship's finding yourself strong enough, with the army under your command, to strike an effectual blow at the enemy in our front, that the blow should be struck with the least possible delay."

Concurring entirely with Major Mackeson, and feeling that I was perfectly competent effectually to overthrow Shere Singh's army, I moved from Loah Tibbah at daylight on the 12th to Dingee, about twelve miles. Having learnt from my spies, and from other sources of information, that Shere Singh still held with his right the villages of Lukhneewalla and Futteh Suah-Ke-Chuck, having the great body of his force at the village of Lollanwalla, with his left at Russool, on the Jhelum, strongly occupying the southern extremity of a low range of difficult hills, intersected by ravines, which extend nearly to that village, I made my arrangements accordingly that evening, and communicated them to the commanders of the several divisions: but to ensure correct information as to the nature of the country, which I believed to be excessively difficult and ill-adapted to the advance of a regular army, I determined upon moving on this village, with a view to reconnoitre.

On the morning of the 13th the force advanced. I made a considerable *détour* to my right, partly in order to distract the enemy's attention, but principally to get as clear as I could of the jungle, on which it would appear that the enemy mainly relied. We approached this village about twelve o'clock, and I found on a mound close to it a strong picket of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, which we at once dispersed, obtaining from the mound a very extended view of the country before us, and the enemy drawn out in battle array, he having either during the night or that morning moved out of his several positions, and occupied the ground in our front, which, though not a dense, was still a difficult jungle, his right in advance of Futteh Shah-Ke-Chuck, and his left on the furrowed hills before described.

The day being so far advanced, I decided upon taking up a position in the rear of the village, in order to reconnoitre my front, finding that I could not turn the enemy's flanks, which rested upon a dense jungle extending nearly to Hallah, which I had previously occupied for some time, and the neighbourhood of which I knew, and upon the ravine hills near Russool, without detaching a force to a distance; this I considered both inexpedient and dangerous.

The engineer department had been ordered to examine the country before us, and the Quartermaster-General was in the act of taking up ground for the encampment, when the enemy advanced some horse artillery, and opened a fire on the skirmishers in front of the village. I immediately ordered them to be silenced by a few rounds from our heavy guns, which advanced to an open space in front of the village. Their fire was instantly returned by that of nearly the whole of the enemy's field artillery, thus exposing the position of his guns, which the jungle had hitherto concealed. It was now evident that the enemy intended to fight, and would probably advance his guns so as to reach the encampment during the night. I therefore drew up in order of battle—Sir Walter Gilbert's division on the right, flanked by Brigadier Pope's brigade of cavalry, which I strengthened by the 14th Light Dragoons, well aware that the enemy was strong in cavalry upon his left. To this was attached three troops of Horse Artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Grant. The heavy guns were in the centre. Brigadier-General Campbell's division formed the left, flanked by Brigadier White's brigade of Cavalry, and three troops of Horse Artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brind. The field batteries were with the infantry divisions. Thus formed, the troops were ordered to lie down, whilst the heavy guns, under Major Horsford, ably seconded by Brevet-Majors Ludlow and Sir R. Shakespear, opened a well-directed and powerful fire upon the enemy's centre, where his guns appeared principally to be placed; and this fire was ably supported on the flanks by the field batteries of the infantry divisions. After about an hour's fire, that of the enemy appeared to be, if not silenced, sufficiently disabled to justify an advance upon his position and guns.

I then ordered my left division to advance, which had to move over a greater extent of ground, and in front of which the enemy seemed not to have many guns. Soon after, I directed Sir Walter Gilbert to advance, and sent orders to Brigadier Pope to protect the flank and support the movement. Brigadier Penny's brigade was held in reserve, while the Irregular Cavalry, under Brigadier Hearsy, with the 20th Native Infantry, was ordered to protect the enormous amount of provision and baggage that so hampers the movement of an Indian army. Some time after the advance, I found that Brigadier Pennycuik's brigade had

failed in maintaining the position it had carried, and immediately ordered Brigadier Penny's reserve to its support; but Brigadier-General Campbell, with that steady coolness and military decision for which he is so remarkable, having pushed on his left brigade and formed a line to his right, carried everything before him, and soon overthrew that portion of the enemy which had obtained a temporary advantage over his right brigade.

—This last brigade, I am informed, mistook for the signal to move in doubt the action of their brave leaders, Brigadier Pennycuik and Lieutenant Colonel Brookes (two officers not surpassed for sound judgment and military daring in this or any other army), who waved their swords over their heads as they cheered on their gallant comrades. This unhappy mistake led to the Europeans outstripping the native corps, which could not keep pace, and ar-



SKETCH, AFTER TAKING THE CITY OF MOULTAN, NEAR THE "CHUNDA CHOK," OR GREAT BAZAAR.—JAN. 2, 1849.

lying completely blown at a belt of thicker jungle, where they got into some confusion; and Lieutenant-Colonel Brookes, leading the 24th, was killed between the enemy's guns. At this moment a large body of infantry, which supported their guns, opened upon them so destructive a fire that the brigade was forced to retire, having lost their gallant and lamented leader, Brigadier Pennycook; and the three other field officers of the 24th, and nearly half the regiment before it, gave way; the native regiment, when it came up, also suffering severely. In justice to this brigade, I must be allowed to state that they behaved heroically, and but for their too hasty, and, consequently, disorderly advance, would have emulated the conduct of their left brigade, which, left unsupported for a time, had to charge to their front and right wherever an enemy appeared. The brigade of Horse Artillery on their left, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brind, judiciously and gallantly aided, maintained an effective fire.

Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, on the extreme left and rear, charged the enemy's cavalry wherever they showed themselves. The right attack of infantry, under that able officer, Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert, was most praiseworthy and successful. The left brigade, under Brigadier Mountain, advanced under a heavy fire upon the enemy's guns in a manner that did credit to the brigadier and his gallant brigade, which came first into action and suffered severely. The right brigade, under Brigadier Godby, ably supported the advance. This division nobly maintained the character of the Indian army, taking and spiking the whole of the enemy's guns in their front, and dispersing the Sikhs wherever they were seen. The Major-General reports most favourably of the fire of his field-battery.

The right brigade of cavalry, under Brigadier Pope, was not, I regret to say, so successful. Either by some order, or misapprehension of an order, they got into much confusion, hampered the fine brigade of Horse Artillery, which, while getting into action against a body of the enemy's cavalry that was coming down upon them, had their horses separated from their guns by the false movements of our cavalry; and, notwithstanding the heroic conduct of the gunners, four of those guns were disabled to an extent which rendered their withdrawal at the moment impossible. The moment the artillery was extricated, and the cavalry re-formed, a few rounds put to flight the enemy that had occasioned this confusion.

With this exception, the conduct of the troops generally was most exemplary. Some corps, both European and native, acted under most trying circumstances (from the temporary failure in our left centre and right, and the cover which the jungle afforded to the enemy's movements) with a gallantry worthy of the highest admiration.

Although the enemy, who defended not only his guns but his position with desperation, was driven in much confusion, and with heavy loss, from every part of it, and the greater part of his field artillery was actually captured, the march of brigades to their flanks to repel parties that had rallied, and the want of numbers and consequent support to our right flank, aided by the cover of the jungle and the close of the day, enabled him, upon our further advance in pursuit, to return and carry off, unobserved, the greater portion of the guns we had thus gallantly carried at the point of the bayonet.

I remained with Brigadier-General Campbell's division, which had been reinforced by Brigadier Mountain's brigade, until near eight o'clock, in order to effect the bringing in of the captured ordnance, and of the wounded; and I hoped to bring in the rest of the guns next morning. But I did not feel justified in remaining longer out. The night was very dark. I knew not how far I had advanced. There were no wells nearer than two line of this village. The troops had been ardently employed all day, and there was every appearance of a wet night; rain did fall before morning.

I should have felt great satisfaction if I were enabled to state that my expectations in regard to the guns had been realised; but although a brigade of cavalry under Brigadier White, with a troop of Horse Artillery, were on the ground soon after daylight, we found that the enemy, assisted by the neighbouring villagers, had carried off their guns, excepting twelve which we had brought in the night before. Most of the captured waggons I had caused to be blown up before leaving the ground. The victory was complete as to the total overthrow of the enemy; and his sense of utter discomfiture and defeat will, I trust, soon be made apparent, unless, indeed, the rumours prevalent this day of his having been aided by Chuttee Singh prove correct.

I am informed that the loss of the Sikhs has been very great, and chiefly among their old and tried soldiers. In no action do I remember seeing so many of an enemy's slain upon the same space: Soobra, perhaps, only excepted.

I have now, my Lord, stated the general movements of this army, previous to and during the action of Chillianwallah: and as that action was characterised by peculiar features, which rendered it impossible for the Commander-in-Chief to witness all the operations of the force, I shall beg leave to bring prominently to your Lordship's notice the names of the several officers and corps particularly mentioned by the divisional commanders.

I have already stated the obligations I am under to Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell and Sir Walter Gilbert, and to Brigadier-General Campbell, for their most valuable services. I warmly concur with them in the thanks which they have expressed to the several brigadiers, and officers commanding corps, and to the troops generally. Sir Joseph Thackwell names, with much satisfaction, Brigadier White's conduct of his brigade; Major Yerbury, commanding 3d Light Dragoons; the gallant charge of Captain Unett, in command of a squadron of that corps; Major Mackenzie, commanding the 8th; and Captain Wheatley, commanding the 5th Light Cavalry; and the conduct of Captain Moore, of the 8th, with a squadron detached in support of the artillery. He further notices the assistance he derived from the zeal and activity of Captain Pratt, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant Tucker, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of his division; of Captain Cantley, Major of Brigade; of his Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Thackwell; and of Lieutenant Simpson, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General. Brigadier-General Campbell speaks in terms of admiration of the 5th brigade, led on by that distinguished officer, Brigadier Pennycook, and particularly of the gallant exertions of her Majesty's 24th Foot, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brookes, and the good and steady advance of the 21st and 45th Native Infantry, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Corbett and Major Williams. He particularises the undaunted example set to his brigade by Brigadier Hoggan, the continued steadiness and gallantry of her Majesty's 61st Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. M'Leod, under the most trying circumstances, the distinguished conduct of Major Fleming and the officers of the 36th Native Infantry, and of the 46th Native Infantry, under Major Tudor, as also the able and zealous exertions of the Brigade Major, Capt. Keiller. The Brigadier-General also brings to notice his obligations to Major Tucker, Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Army, and to Capt. Goldie and Lieut. Irwin, of the Engineers, who were sent to his assistance, and the cordial and able support which he received from Major Ponsonby, his Assistant Adjutant-General; and he particularly mentioned the conduct of Ensign Garden, his Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General, and of Captain Haythorne, his Aide-de-camp, further naming Lieut. Grant, of her Majesty's 24th Regiment, Lieut. Powys, of her Majesty's 61st, who attended him as orderly officers, and of Lieut. and Adjutant Shadwell, of her Majesty's 93rd, who was with him as a volunteer.

Sir Walter Gilbert speaks warmly of the charge led by Brigadier Mountain against a large battery of the enemy, and followed up on his right by Brigadier Godby, and of the subsequent conduct of these officers; as also of the conduct of Major Chester, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant Galloway, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the division; Lieut. Col. his Aide-de-camp; of Capt. Sherwill and Lieut. Macdonnell, Majors of Brigade; and of Capt. Glasgow and Lieut. W. E. Morton, of the Engineers.

The Major-General further mentions the undaunted bravery on this occasion of her Majesty's 28th Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Congreve; the distinguished conduct of the 2nd European Regiment, under Major Steel; and the manner in which Majors Smith and Way, of the 29th, and Major Talbot, of the 2nd Europeans, seconded their able commanders. He also expresses his thanks to Lieut.-Col. Jack, commanding the 30th Native Infantry, Major Bamfield, commanding the 56th Native Infantry, who was mortally wounded; Major Corfield, commanding the 31st Native Infantry; and Major McCausland, commanding the 70th Native Infantry, for the manner in which they led their regiments into action; naming, likewise, Captain Nembarth, of the 56th, who succeeded to the command of that corps; Captain Dawes, commanding the field battery of the division, and Captain Robins, of the 15th, who acted as his Aide-de-camp.

The reserve, consisting of the 15th Native Infantry and eight companies of the 69th Native Infantry, was ably handled by Brigadier Penny, well seconded by Lieut.-Colonels Sibbald and Mercer, commanding the corps. The Brigadier particularly mentions the steady conduct of the rifle company of the 69th, under Captain Sismore, and acknowledges the services of Captain Macpherson, his Major of Brigade, and Brevet-Captain Morris, of the 20th Native Infantry, who attended him as orderly officer.

Brigadier-General Tennant, commanding the artillery division, rendered me every aid, and presided over the noble arm of which he is the head most creditably to himself, and most beneficially to the service. The Brigadier-General particularly mentions Brigadier G. Brooke, who commanded the whole of the Horse Artillery; Brigadier Huthwaite, commanding the Foot Artillery; Lieut.-Colonels C. Grant and F. Brind, Major R. Horsford, and Major Mowat—all of whom were in important commands. He further brings to notice Captain J. Abercrombie, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut. Tombs, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, his Aide-de-camp; Lieut. Olpherts; Captain Hogge, Commissary of Ordnance; and Lieut. De Feissier, who attended him as orderly officer.

I have, in the beginning of this despatch, noticed the services of Brevet-Major Sir Richmond Shakspear and Brevet Major Ludlow, in command of the heavy batteries, under the general superintendence of Major Horsford; and it only remains for me to add that the conduct of Major Fordyce, Captains Warner and Duncan, Lieutenants Robinson and Walker, commanding troops and field batteries, as well as the officers and men of the artillery generally, have been named in terms of praise by the divisional commander.

Lieutenants C. V. Cox and E. Kaye, Brigade-Majors of this arm, have been also named by their respective Brigadiers.

From the engineer department, under Major Tremenhore, I received active assistance, ably aided by Captain Durand, Lieutenants R. Baird, Smith, and Goodwyn.

To the general staff I am greatly indebted. Lieut.-Col. Gough, C.B., Quartermaster-General, and Major Lyngard, Acting Adjutant-General, and Captain C. Otter, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of her Majesty's Forces; Lieut.-Col. P. Grant, C.B., Adjutant-General of the Army; Major C. Ekins (killed), a valued and much-regretted officer, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Major Tucker, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army; Lieut.-Col. W. Garden, C.B., Quartermaster-General of the Army; Lieut. W. F. Tylor, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Lieut. Paton, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Army; Lieut.-Col. Birch, Judge Advocate-General, and Lieut. G. B. Johnson, Deputy Judge Advocate-General; Major G. Thomson, Assistant Commissary-General, Lieut.-Col. J. G. W. Curtis, Assistant Commissary-General; Capt. C. Campbell, Paymaster to the Army; Capt. J. Lang, Postmaster; and H. Franklin, Esq., Inspector-General of her Majesty's Hospitals.

To my personal staff I am also much indebted. Captain F. P. Haines, Military Secretary; Major H. Bates, Aide-de-camp; Lieutenant A. Bagot, Aide-de-camp; Lieutenant S. J. Hire, Aide-de-camp; Captain Gabbett, Aide-de-camp; Lieut. G. N. Harding, Aide-de-camp; and Lieut. W. G. Prendergast, Persian Interpreter.

The unwearied exertions of Dr. Renny, Superintending Surgeon, and of Dr. Mac Rae, the Field Surgeon, in the care of the wounded, have been beyond all praise.

Lord Gifford kindly accompanied me throughout the operations, and was most useful in conveying my orders to the several divisions and brigades. I had also the advantage through the day of the active services of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. M. Lawrence, Major Mackeson, Mr. Cocks, C.S., Captain Nicholson, and Lieut. Robinson, as well as of Major Anstruther, of the Madras Artillery, and Lieutenant H. O. Mayne, of the 6th Madras Light Cavalry.

Captain Ramsay, joint Deputy Commissary-General, with the several officers of that department, has been most indefatigable, and has hitherto kept the army well supplied.—I have, &c.,

GOUGH, General, Commander-in-Chief.

LIST OF ORDANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES CAPTURED FROM THE ENEMY IN ACTION OF 13TH JANUARY.

Camp, Chillianwallah, Jan. 15, 1849.

No.	Calibre.	Nature.	Remarks.
1	3.84	7-pounder	
2	3.80	7 "	
3	3.79	7 "	
4	3.40	7 "	
5	3.67	6 "	
6	3.80	7 "	
7	3.76	7 "	
8	3.75	7 "	
9	2.90	3 "	
10	3.94	7½ "	
11	3.74	6½ "	
12	3.60	6 "	

Two ammunition carriages (one partly destroyed by explosion), one platform cart, 144 cartridge liners fixed to shot, 16 cartridges unfixed, and 18 port fires have also been brought into Park.

J. TENNANT,

Brigadier-General commanding Artillery Division.

J. ABERCROMBIE,

Captain, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Artillery, Army of the Punjab.

RETURN OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING OF THE ARMY OF THE PUNJAB.

UNDER THE PERSONAL COMMAND OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GOUGH, G.C.B., IN THE ACTION WITH THE SIKH FORCES, UNDER RAJAH SHERE SINGH, AT CHILLIANWALLAH, ON THE 13TH JANUARY, 1849:—

General Staff—1 European officer, 1 horse, killed; 2 European officers wounded.

ARTILLERY DIVISION—HORSE ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

1st Troop 2d Brigade—5 rank and file, 1 lascar, killed; 1 rank and file, 4 lascars, 2 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file, 22 horses, missing.

2d Troop 2d Brigade—4 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded; 2 horses, missing.

3d Troop 2d Brigade—1 sergeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 2 rank and file, 3 lascars, 1 syce, wounded; 1 rank and file, 6 syces, 31 horses, missing.

4th Troop 2d Brigade—1 European officer, 1 syce, 6 horses, killed; 2 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded; 4 horses, missing.

1st Troop 3d Brigade—1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

2d Troop 3d Brigade—1 rank and file, wounded.

FOOT ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

1st Company 1st Battalion, No. 10 Battery—1 horse, wounded.

3d Company 1st Battalion, No. 17 Battery—3 horses, killed; 2 European officers, 1 drummer, 2 rank and file, wounded; 1 horse, missing.

1st Company 4th Battalion—1 rank and file, killed; 7 rank and file, wounded.

2d Company 4th Battalion—1 rank and file, killed; 1 sergeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

4th Company 4th Battalion—1 rank and file, wounded.

6th Company 7th Battalion, No. 5 Battery—1 horse, killed; 5 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 1 horse, missing.

Park Establishment—1 sergeant, killed.

Total—1 European officer, 2 sergeants, 14 rank and file, 1 lascar, 1 syce, 11 horses, killed; 3 European officers, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 28 rank and file, 8 lascars, 1 syce, 7 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file, 6 syces, 61 horses, missing.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

6th Company of Pioneers—3 rank and file, wounded.

CAVALRY DIVISION.—FIRST BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons—1 sergeant, 23 rank and file, 26 horses, killed; 2 European officers, 14 rank and file, 14 horses, wounded.

Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons—1 European officer, 1 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 1 European officer, 2 sergeants, 12 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file, 4 horses, missing.

5th Regiment of Light Cavalry—2 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 3 rank and file, 7 horses, killed; 2 European officers, 1 native officer, 2 havildars, 11 rank and file, 7 horses, wounded.

8th Regiment of Light Cavalry—1 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 2 horses, missing.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigade Staff—1 European officer, wounded.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers—4 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 4 horses, missing.

1st Regiment of Light Cavalry—3 rank and file, 1 syce, 1 horse, killed; 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 2 rank and file, 1 syce, 7 horses, wounded; 3 horses, missing.

6th Regiment of Light Cavalry—1 European officer, 2 native officers, 4 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 2 European officers, 1 warrant officer, 1 havildar, 6 rank and file, wounded; 6 horses, missing.

Total—2 European officers, 2 native officers, 3 sergeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 39 rank and file, 1 syce, 38 horses, killed; 8 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 warrant officer, 6 sergeants or havildars, 55 rank and file, 1 syce, 36 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file, 19 horses, missing.

THIRD BRIGADE.

2nd European Regiment—6 rank and file, killed; 2 European officers, 5 sergeants, 54 rank and file, wounded.

31st Regiment of Native Infantry—1 havildar, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 2 havildars, 12 rank and file, wounded.

45th Regiment of Native Infantry—4 havildars, 13 rank and file, killed; 4 European officers, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 53 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file, missing.

70th Regiment of Native Infantry—2 native officers, 3 rank and file, killed; 20 rank and file, wounded.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 29th Foot—2 sergeants, 29 rank and file, killed; 4 European officers, 5 sergeants, 4 drummers, 194 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file, missing.

30th Regiment of Native Infantry—2 European officers, 1 native officer, 10 havildars, 1 drummer, 53 rank and file, killed; 9 European officers, 9 native officers, 12 havildars, 1 drummer, 187 rank and file, wounded.

56th Regiment of Native Infantry—2 European officers, 4 native officers, 7 havildars, 32 rank and file, killed; 6 European officers, 6 native officers, 18 havildars, 4 drummers, 205 rank and file, wounded; 2 havildars, 36 rank and file, missing.

Total—4 European officers, 7 native officers, 24 sergeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 138 rank and file, killed; 26 European officers, 16 native officers, 43 sergeants or havildars, 9 drummers, 725 rank and file, wounded; 2 havildars, 42 rank and file, missing.

FIFTH BRIGADE.

Brigade Staff—2 European officers, killed.

Her Majesty's 24th Foot—11 European officers, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, 188 rank and file, 2 horses killed; 10 European officers, 8 sergeants, 2 drummers, 256 rank and file, wounded; 38 rank and file, missing.

25th Regiment of Native Infantry—1 European officer, 6 native officers, 13 havildars, 2 drummers, 78 rank and file, killed; 2 European officers, 3 native officers, 3 havildars, 2 drummers, 82 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 2 havildars, 10 rank and file, missing.

SIXTH BRIGADE.

Brigade Staff—1 European officer, wounded.

15th Regiment of Native Infantry—4 havildars, 4 rank and file, killed; 3 European officers, 1 native officer, 7 havildars, 37 rank and file, wounded.

69th Regiment of Native Infantry—1 havildar, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 European officers, 8 havildars, 2 drummers, 51 rank and file, wounded.

SEVENTH BRIGADE.

Her Majesty's 61st Foot—11 rank and file, killed; 3 European officers, 7 sergeants, 93 rank and file, wounded.

36th Regiment of Native Infantry—1 native officer, 2 havildars, 25 rank and file, killed; 6 European officers, 2 native officers, 3 havildars, 66 rank and file, wounded.

46th Regiment of Native Infantry—3 rank and file, killed; 3 native officers, 4 havildars, 1 drummer, 43 rank and file, wounded.

Total—14 European officers, 7 native officers, 24 sergeants or havildars, 3 drummers, 312 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 23 European officers, 9 native officers, 40 sergeants or havildars, 7 drummers, 628 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 2 havildars, 48 rank and file, missing.

Total of all arms—22 European officers, 16 native officers, 53 sergeants or havildars, 5 drummers, 503 rank and file, 1 lascar, 2 syces, 52 horses, killed; 67 European officers, 23 native officers, 1 warrant officer, 90 sergeants or havildars, 17 drummers, 1439 rank and file, 8 lascars, 2 syces, 44 horses, wounded; 4 havildars, 94 rank and file, 6 syces, 80 horses, missing.

Total—602 men, 52 horses, killed; 1651 men, 44 horses, wounded; 104 men, 80 horses, missing.

Grand Total—2357 men, 176 horse

NOMINAL ROLL OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS KILLED, WOUNDED, OR MISSING.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Camp,

Chillianwallah, January 17.

General Staff—Brevet-Major C. Ekins, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, killed; Brevet Major H. T. Tucker, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, contusion; Lieutenant J. S. Paton, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, wounded severely.

4th Troop, 2nd Brigade, Horse Artillery—Lieutenant J. A. Manson, killed.

3rd Troop, 2nd Brigade, Horse Artillery—Brevet-Major E. Christie, wounded very dangerously, since dead.

3rd Company 1st Battalion Artillery—Captain M. Dawes, wounded slightly; First Lieutenant C. S. Dundas, wounded severely.

Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons—Captain W. Unett, wounded severely; Lieutenant T. H. Stisted, wounded.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry—Lieutenant R. Christie, wounded dangerously; Lieutenant A. P. C. Elliot, wounded severely.

2nd Cavalry Brigade Staff—Brigadier A. Pope, C.B., wounded severely.

Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant A. J. Cureton, killed; Major C. Stuart, wounded.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry—Lieutenant A. M. Shepherd, killed; Captain W. J. E. Boys, wounded; Lieutenant H. R. Grindlay, wounded.

2nd European Regiment—Lieutenant M. R. Nightingale, wounded very severely; Lieutenant J. Blesymire, wounded slightly.

31st Regiment Native Infantry—Captain W. R. Dunmore, wounded slightly.

Her Majesty's 29th Foot—Major M. Smith, slight contusion; Lieutenant the Honourable H. M. Monckton, wounded severely; Lieutenant H. T. Metge, wounded very severely; Ensign G. H. Nevill, wounded slightly.

30th Regiment of Native Infantry—Captain W. H. Ross, killed; Ensign A. C. de Morel, killed; Brevet-Major M. E. Loftie, wounded severely; Captain W. C. Campbell, wounded slightly; Captain R. S. Ewart, wounded slightly; Captain C. F. Fenwick, wounded very severely; Captain J. Morrison, wounded slightly; Lieutenant H. Swinhoe, wounded severely; Ensign T. Pierce, wounded slightly; Ensign J. C. Wood, wounded very severely; Ensign W. F. Leicester, wounded very severely.

56th Regiment of Native Infantry—Lieut. W. W. Warde, killed; Ensign F. W. Robinson, killed; Major D. Bamfield, wounded very severely, since dead; Lieutenant W. C. Gott, wounded slightly; Lieutenant L. B. Jones, wounded severely; Lieut. F. V. R. Jervis, wounded severely; Lieut. J. H. Bacon, wounded slightly; Lieut. J. W. Delamain, wounded severely, arm since amputated.

45th Regiment Native Infantry—Captain R. Haldane, wounded severely; Lieut. J. Palmer, wounded severely; Ensign M. H. Combe, wounded slightly; Ensign W. L. Trotter, wounded badly.

Staff, 3d Infantry Division—Brigadier-General C. Campbell, C.B., wounded slightly.

Staff, 5th Infantry Brigade—Brigadier J. Pennycook, C.B. and K.H., killed; Captain C. R. Harris, Major of Brigade, killed.

Her Majesty's 24th Foot—Lieut.-Col. R. Brookes, killed; Major H. W. Harris, killed; Captain C. Lee, killed; Captain J. S. Shore, killed; Captain R. W. Travers, killed; Lieut. G. Phillips, killed; Lieut. O. B. Payne, killed; Lieut. J. A. Woodgate, killed; Lieut. W. Phillips, killed; Ensign H. C. B. Collis, killed; Ensign A. Pennycook, killed; Major H. Paynter, wounded dangerously; Captain W. G. Brown, wounded slightly; Captain L. H. Bazalgette, wounded severely; Lieut. G. E. L. Williams, wounded dangerously; Lieut. R. A. Croker, wounded severely; Lieut. G. F. Berry, wounded slightly; Lieut. J. B. Thelwall, wounded severely; Lieut. and Adjutant W. Harshorn, wounded slightly; Lieut. A. J. Macpherson, wounded severely; Lieut. J. H. Archer, her Majesty's 90th Regt., wounded slightly.

25th Regiment N.I.—Lieutenant A. Money, killed; Lieutenant A. G. C. Sutherland, wounded slightly; Lieutenant F. A. Jenne, wounded slightly.

Staff, 6th Infantry Brigade—Brevet-Captain A. B. Morris, Officiating Brigade Major, wounded slightly.

15th Regiment, N.I.—Lieutenant and Adjutant G. G. Anderson, wounded severely; Lieutenant H. R. Shawe, wounded slightly; Lieutenant W. G. Ellice, wounded slightly.

69th Regiment, N.I.—Captain J. A. James, wounded severely; Lieutenant J. Nisbett, wounded severely.

Her Majesty's 61st Foot—Captain J. Massey, wounded severely; Ensign J. Nagle, wounded severely; Ensign J. H. H. Parks, wounded slightly.

36th Regiment, N.I.—Captain A. A. Carleton, wounded severely; Lieutenant Interpreter and Quartermaster A. N. Thompson, wounded, since dead; Lieutenant and Adjutant C. S. Weston, wounded severely; Lieutenant J. D. Magnay, wounded slightly; Ensign F. J. S. Bagshaw, wounded severely; Ensign C. J. Godby, wounded dangerously.

PAT. GRANT, Lieutenant-Colonel Adjutant-General of the Army.

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, IN COUNCIL, TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, DATED BOMBAY, FEB. 3, 1849.

(Extract.)

We have the highest satisfaction in announcing to you the unconditional surrender of the fort and garrison of Moultan, on the morning of the 22nd ult.

We received this important intelligence late last evening, by express, in a letter from Mr. Elliot, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General, dated the 25th ult., forwarding a copy of the following notification, which had on that day been issued by order of his Lordship.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp, Mulkoo, Jan. 25, 1849.

The Governor-General has the highest satisfaction in intimating to the President in Council, and notifying for public information, that he has this day received intelligence that, on the morning of the 22nd inst., when, practicable breaches having been effected, the troops were about to storm the citadel of Moultan, the Dewan Moolraj surrendered himself with his whole garrison unconditionally to the British Government.

The Governor-General directs that a salute of 21 guns shall be fired at every principal station of the army, as soon as this notification shall be received.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,

H. M. ELLIOT,

Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

CONDITION OF THE FRENCH BEFORE THE LATE REVOLUTION.

(To the Editor of the I

poverty by the Revolution, it is notorious that the great number of such persons before it began was one of its exciting causes. The peasantry of France, being eight-tenths of the people, has been described by Michelet as working harder and faring worse than a Negro; as devoured by usury, and as made savage by toil and suffering; hating the rich, and a most unsafe neighbour. M. Laffitte said of his countrymen, long before last February, "A considerable portion of them eat neither bread nor meat, but live on coarse vegetables, and are hardly covered by a few rags." "The agricultural population of France," says the author of "Analogies and Contrasts," "know not the taste of animal food. Out of 27 or 28 millions, 26 or 27 millions are drudges and Helots." They are only better off than the Irish, the most poverty-stricken and miserable peasantry of Europe. It is estimated on good grounds—and such general estimates, the results of careful inquiries into many facts, are better proofs of the real condition of a people than isolated cases—that the income of one-half of the families engaged in agriculture, over and above their very miserable subsistence, does not exceed forty shillings a year! What an income for an independent family! On the average, the whole people, according to Mr. McCulloch, consume daily each 10 ounces of bread, and 1½ ounces of meat. In England, the average consumption is 20 ounces of bread, and 6 of meat. Wherever people are not well fed, we may be sure that they will neither be well lodged nor well clothed. Such was the physical condition of the mass of the French, which, considering the state of their knowledge, and the state of their civilization, was morally more galling than the condition of the worst fed, worst lodged, worst clothed people of Europe.

It is so plain as scarcely to need remark, that the Irish would effect a revolution to-morrow, were they not kept in check by the superior power of England.

THE SOLAR RAYS.

THE phenomena which the investigations of modern science have shewn to be connected with the solar radiations are so curious, and bear so importantly upon great natural phenomena, that we are induced to devote a column to their consideration. We have been hitherto led to regard the sun's rays as consisting essentially of light and heat; and these, indeed, were commonly considered as modifications of one power. Melloni has, however, shewn that plates of obli-

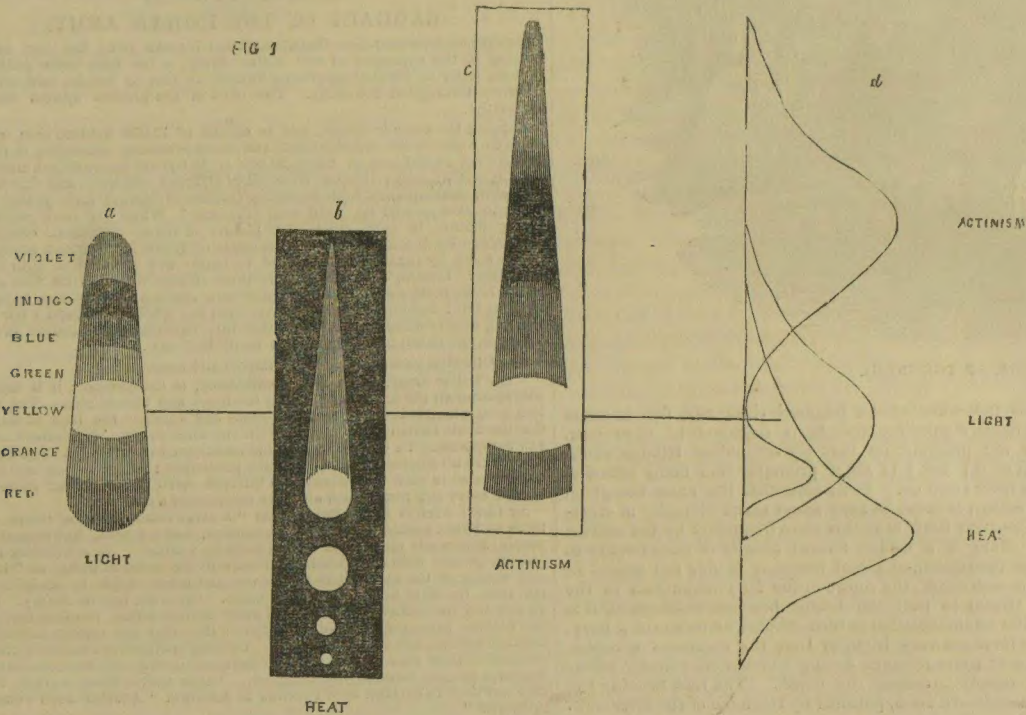
Now, as the French have no superior power, it may be concluded that their similar condition to that of the Irish, while they had a Government at once extravagant, interfering, and feeble, was the galling cause of their political revolution. It was one of the consequences of the general and philanthropic aspirations now so rife in the world, to improve the condition of the multitude, excited into great activity by the deplorable condition of the French under their late Government. At least, to improve their condition was the object avowed by all the Socialist and Communist leaders; and Revolution would have neither motive nor support unless the people were steeped in poverty and misery, and great social benefit were anticipated from changing the form and nature of the Government. For Louis Philippe and his Ministers I offer no kind of apology: they did not comprehend the condition of the people, and they aggravated its evils in more ways than I can describe, and to an incredible extent; but even such a Government as theirs was less disastrous in its effects on the condition of the people than the forcible division of property. Opinions on this subject are, I know, at variance; but nobody can contest the existence in France of great poverty, great ignorance, great social misery, and great comparative backwardness in civilisation, in conjunction with a very minute and even fragmentary division of the land.

It is much easier to explain than defend the conduct of those leaders of the Socialists and Communists, who, in spite of the lessons of the first Revolution, promoted last February, and still endeavour to promote, a further interference with property, with a view still more to equalise it; but this subject with an examination of their projects, and the effects of their proceedings, I must defer to another opportunity, if you think the subject worthy of notice.

I remain, yours, obediently,

T. H. J.

FIG. 1

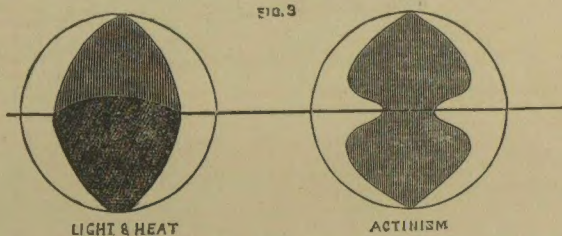


In this manner we are made acquainted with the existence of, certainly, three physical agents in the Solar Beams—Light, Heat, and Actinism, as the chemical power is called. Their existence may be shown in the following manner:—If we pass a sun-beam through a glass prism, we get a coloured luminous image (a, Fig. 1) consisting of seven chromatic bands. If we throw the same image upon black paper washed with ether, an image rapidly dries in the forms shown in b, which represents the heat's rays, and proves the existence of calorific rays, which are entirely without light; and if we throw the same image on paper covered with the chloride of silver, it is blackened in the manner shewn at c, in which the most decided chemical change is observed to take place beyond the violet ray, where there is no light; and that in the yellow ray, where the light is at its greatest intensity, no chemical change is produced. The curved lines (d) shew the relative points of maximum influence in the solar spectrum for each power.

From all the phenomena which these solar powers exhibit, it is evident that they exist in a state of antagonism—and one is sometimes in a state of superior activity compared to another. Seeds require an excess of actinism to germinate; and they will not germinate in light from which the actinic power is separated. After the leaves are formed, a larger amount of light than of actinism is necessary to produce that excitation of the cellular system of the plant by which carbon is separated from carbonic acid, and wood produced. Again, the full development of the reproductive system of the plant, its flowering and fruiting, depends upon an influence which is more closely connected with the thermic power of the sun's rays, than on either light or actinism. A very curious series of experiments have been made to prove that seeds will not germinate in pure light. Plants will not form wood in unmixed actinic radiations, nor will they flower in either light or actinism separated from the heat-rays. It has also been found that the relative proportions of light, heat, and

that these antagonistic powers are balanced one against the other in exact accordance with the requirements of organic nature. It has been discovered that the proportions of these principles are different in various parts of the globe; light and heat being at a maximum at the equator, and diminishing towards the poles; whereas, actinism is at its minimum at the equator, and arrives at its maximum in the temperate zones. This fact explains the cause obviously of the gigantic vegetation of the tropics, and the gradual dwarfing of plants as we proceed towards the pole. The conditions are represented in the annexed diagram.

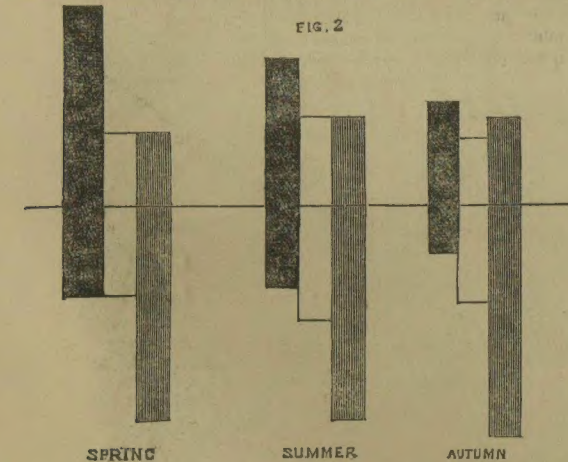
FIG. 3



It has been found that a very much longer time is necessary to produce a photographic picture within the tropics, notwithstanding the excess of light, than in the more northern countries, France and England. An additional proof has been given that light—the power producing colour and the agent of vision—and actinism—the power producing chemical change—the agent, indeed, by which daguerotypes are produced—are in antagonism—in the fact that the luminous rays which permeate a yellow glass not only do not themselves produce any chemical change—but that they actually protect substances from the actinic influences. If a condensed spectrum, which has passed a yellow medium, is thrown upon photographic paper, which is at the same time under the influence of diffused light, every portion is blackened except that upon which the spectrum falls,—a line of brightly coloured light,—which is preserved perfectly white.

Lavoisier has beautifully said, where there is light there is organisation and life—where it cannot penetrate, there is death in its eternal blankness. Even in the sea zones of animal life, determined by the quantity of light which penetrates the waters, are marked by perfection of form and gradations of colour; the creatures living near the surface being of high organisation, and rich in colour, compared with those at greater depths. The lowest zone of animal life which has been discovered is at a depth of 300 fathoms; and around our own shores all vegetable life ceases at about 60 fathoms from the surface. Such are the influences of the solar radiations; it being evident that light heat and actinism equally produce an effect upon the inorganic as on the organic world. Indeed, it may be proved by simple experiments that the sun-rays cannot fall upon any body, whether it be of metal, of wood, of stone, or of glass, without producing a disturbance, either molecular or chemical on its surface; but that all bodies in nature have the power of restoring themselves during the hours of darkness to the state they were in previous to the solar disturbance. May we not hence, infer, that darkness is as necessary to the inorganic body, as night and sleep to living and breathing beings. These researches, which have arisen from the discovery of photography, have already led to the elucidation of many mysteries connected with the great phenomena of nature; and the discovery of the new element actinism promises to lead us rapidly forward in our examinations of the secret powers of creation.

An application of this principle is shewn in the new Palm House, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.



actinism vary in the seasons of spring, summer, and autumn in the manner shewn in the above wood-cut, which is in exact accordance with the results obtained by experiment—the black band representing Actinism, the white one Light, and the shaded one Heat.

Thus beautifully has nature disposed of the constitution of the Solar Beams,

Dr. Wolff has offered to go out to Lahore and Afghanistan in search of Major Lawrence and his wife, who have been taken prisoners by the Sikhs.—Patriot.

BILLS IN PARLIAMENT.—A bill "to Facilitate the Transfer of Real Property" has just been introduced, and is to apply to England alone. It proposes that a registrar of deeds shall be appointed by the Crown, who shall receive documents for registration, and subsequently retain or re-deliver them, at the option of the parties by whom they are deposited. All persons registering any land or encumbrance are to deposit proper maps and specifications. Searches of the registry are to be made on the requisition of parties giving proof of interest in the estate, and paying the requisite fees. The fees for registration are to be graduated according to the extent and nature of the property; and any surplus, after payment of the salary of the registrar and the expenses of the office, is to be carried to the Consolidated Fund. Owners of lands, in registering such lands, must register all the incumbrances, &c., which may exist at the time. All subsequent transfers must be registered, or they will be inoperative as against any person claiming under a registered title. In cases where the owner, from accidental or other circumstances, is not in possession of the title deeds, he may register with such explanatory statements as the registrar shall approve of. Persons holding liens may

register such liens in case the owner of the lands shall have omitted to do so. Any wilful misrepresentation, with the view of gaining a fictitious title, is to be felony. All transfers of land registered under the act are to be made either by a document, which shall be registered, or by the transferer signing in the books of the registry an acknowledgment of the transfer and of the consideration thereof. No new encumbrances are to be legal unless registered. Owners of land in undisturbed possession for thirty years may be registered as absolute owners, provided they shall have given due notice in the Gazette; and their title thenceforth is to be beyond question. Encumbrances under the act in the case of overdue claims are to have the power of entering into possession and of effecting sales. Lands registered under the act need not be registered under any other acts.

LIFE POLICIES.—A bill is now before Parliament "to make life policies of assurance assignable at law" in Great Britain and Ireland, in the same manner as they are assignable in Scotland. The bill provides that a memorandum from the party assigning the policy attested by one witness shall be sufficient notice to the assurance office and to all persons, and that a memorandum on the back of the policy duly stamped, and executed also in the presence of a witness, shall be a sufficient assignment of such policy, with or without a separate deed.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR MARCH.

WHAT IS PATRAS WORTH?

It is a popular remark in the navy, that those who go to sea for pleasure would go to the residence of his satanic majesty for pastime. Without fully committing ourselves to the same assertion with regard to visitors to Patras, we may yet be understood to be of opinion, that it is not an agreeable place of residence. There is a very dreary tower, which represents the defunct past, and a very dirty town, which constitutes the discreditable present; there are churches of the Greek establishment, on the walls of which glare, dismally, paintings, at once tawdry and seedy. About the town, you may see occasionally patriarchs of the church in top-boots. The inhabitants of Patras enjoy vote by ballot, and have not much to eat; tyranny and beef are almost unknown to that happy population. The general elections are distinguished by disturbances. There is a great deal of liberty, and very little comfort; the mob suffer, and the respectable residents complain.—*King Dobbs.*

CALIFORNIA.

Independently of its golden treasures, California possesses in itself all the elements of prosperity and beauty. Its wheat, maize, oats, hemp, flax, tobacco, and potatoes; its magnificent timber; its mines of quicksilver and iron; its nutritious pastures; its cattle, sheep, hares, and mules; its splendid river carriage—all these conduce to render it peculiarly valuable in the settler's eyes; whilst the beauty of its scenery, its mountains, valleys, streams, and lakes—its rich botany and flora—invest it with attraction for the traveller. At present, however, wild and uncivilized as it is—undeveloped as are its resources—a houseless multitude throngs its plains and mountains, tolling in search of gold. All else is forgotten; and the name of Alta California is never connected with any idea save that of the precious metal.—*Dolman's Magazine.*

FLOWER-MARKETS OF PARIS.

There are, or there were, three principal Marchés aux Fleurs in Paris—one on the Quay, one on the Boulevard St. Martin, and one on the Place de la Madeleine. These three flower-markets, like everything else in this world, have their own caste, their own fashion, and rank. Getting into railway phraseology as we are, we may designate them as first, second, and third classes. That on the Place de la Madeleine is the first-class, at least in point of price, and therefore it appertains more especially to first-class people; that on the Boulevard is the second-class flower-market, and that on the Quay a third-class, where you may find a flower to answer all the purposes a flower was designed for, and pay a third-class price for it. Flowers are the sole luxury of the poor and hard-working; for young women who pass long summer days at ceaseless needlework, how sweet it is to repose their eyes a moment on a little verdure; to cast a glance now and then on an opening bud, or inhale the fragrance breathed forth from open petals, even on the noisome air of a city lodging! The pale mechanic places a pot of mignonette in his window, and sickly geraniums screen out the little air that can enter a London attic. A superfluity which gives a moment's happiness should be allowed to pass for a necessity. But in France flowers are a necessity to the working people; the humblest housekeeper, when she carefully appropriates her pence to sundry necessities, reserves a sou for the modest bouquet which is to be laid over her other purchases.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

BLUE AND WHITE JASPER.

We are glad to see an extensive revival of the beautiful blue and white jasper ornaments which Flaxman designed for Wedgwood. There is often a variation of a hundred per cent. in the value of precisely the same article. The public stare and wonder why. It is simply that one article is completed without retouching by hand, and that the other has been perfected by costly hand-labour.—*Journal of Design.*—No. 1.

A LOVE-SICK POPULATION.

I suppose there is scarcely any man who reads this or any other novel but has been baulked in love, some time or the other, by fate, and circumstance, by falsehood of women, or his own fault. Let that worthy friend recal his own sensations under the circumstances, and apply them as illustrative of Mr Pen's anguish. Ah! what weary nights and sickening fevers! Ah! what mad desires dashing up against some rock of obstruction or indifference, and flung back again from the unimpressionable granite! If a list could be made this very night in London of the groans, thoughts, imprecations of tossing lovers, what a catalogue it would be! I wonder what a per centage of the male population of the metropolis will be lying awake at two or three o'clock to-morrow morning, counting the hours as they go by knelling drearily, and rolling from left to right, restless, yearning, and heart-sick? What a pang it is! I never knew a man die of love, certainly; but I have known a twelve-stone man go down to nine stone five under a disappointed passion, so that pretty nearly a quarter of him may be said to have perished—and that is no small portion. He has come back to his old size subsequently; perhaps, is bigger than ever: very likely, some new affection has closed round his heart and ribs, and made them comfortable—and young Pen is a man who will console himself, like the rest of us.—*Pendennis.*

THE AUTHOR OF "LETTS'S DIARY."

His genius burst upon the world, full pruned (like Minerva), one Christmas, when the first issue of his immortal "Diary" took place, on Cornhill. And every year since has added to his well-earned popularity. In his pages, as the year closes, the venturesome merchant, the reclusive scholar, the persevering lover, the careful trader, and the wily lawyer, find a true register of their most secret wishes, their most cherished endeavours. There, too, they see what life is worth; and there they are taught by experience of the past to meditate upon the future. Mr. Letts has traced no line that, dying, he could wish to blot, or living either; and may those who pore over his book equally abstain from blotting it. Extreme purity is the characteristic of Mr. Letts's pages, and we know no work which could be more safely put into the hands of a child, either at one end of the year or the other.—*Man in the Moon.*

THE INTERIOR OF AUSTRALIA.

The interior of Australia, in spite of the numerous expeditions which have of late years been undertaken, yet remains a question to be discussed and set at rest by future travellers. The centre of that vast island, which some suppose to have been formed by an archipelago, some to consist of a great belt of land encircling an undiscovered sea, has given rise to more enquiry than perhaps any other geographical problem. The adventurous spirit of a Mungo Park might, perhaps, have unravelled the difficult question. We have no such travellers now. Few men would care to toil, alone and unprotected, through so savage a wilderness as that which the explorer must traverse in order to penetrate the remoteness of Australia. The danger of the enterprise deters men from it; and, perhaps, the character of the country is less propitious to the adventurer than even the wild solitudes of Africa. Scarcity of provisions and water, the risk of hostile collision with the natives, the inhospitable nature of the country—these are dangers and obstacles which induce the explorer to set forth attended by a numerous company, and furnished with cumbersome waggons and other means of conveyance. These obstruct the progress, while they increase the comfort of the traveller, but are, perhaps, unavoidable evils, when we consider the character of the little-known districts of the Australian continent.—*Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.*

PATRONAGE OF THE GREAT.

Why do we hear such tirades about the ingratitude of men, who, being once assisted by others—their inferiors in everything save gold—soar above the low routine of toadyism, and rise into personal independence? Let us remember that the contract was never a fair one, and that a whole life's degradation is a heavy sum to pay for a dinner with his Grace, or a cup of tea with her Highness. "My Lord," I am aware, thinks differently; and it is one of the very pleasant delusions of his high station to fancy that little folk are dependant upon him,—what consequence they obtain among their fellows by his recognition in public, or by his most careless nod in the street. But "My Lord" does not know that this is a paper currency, that represents no capital; that it is not convertible at will, and is never a legal tender; and, consequently, as a requital for actual *bonâ fide* services, is about as honest a payment as a flash note.—*Con Cregan, the Irish Gil Blas.*

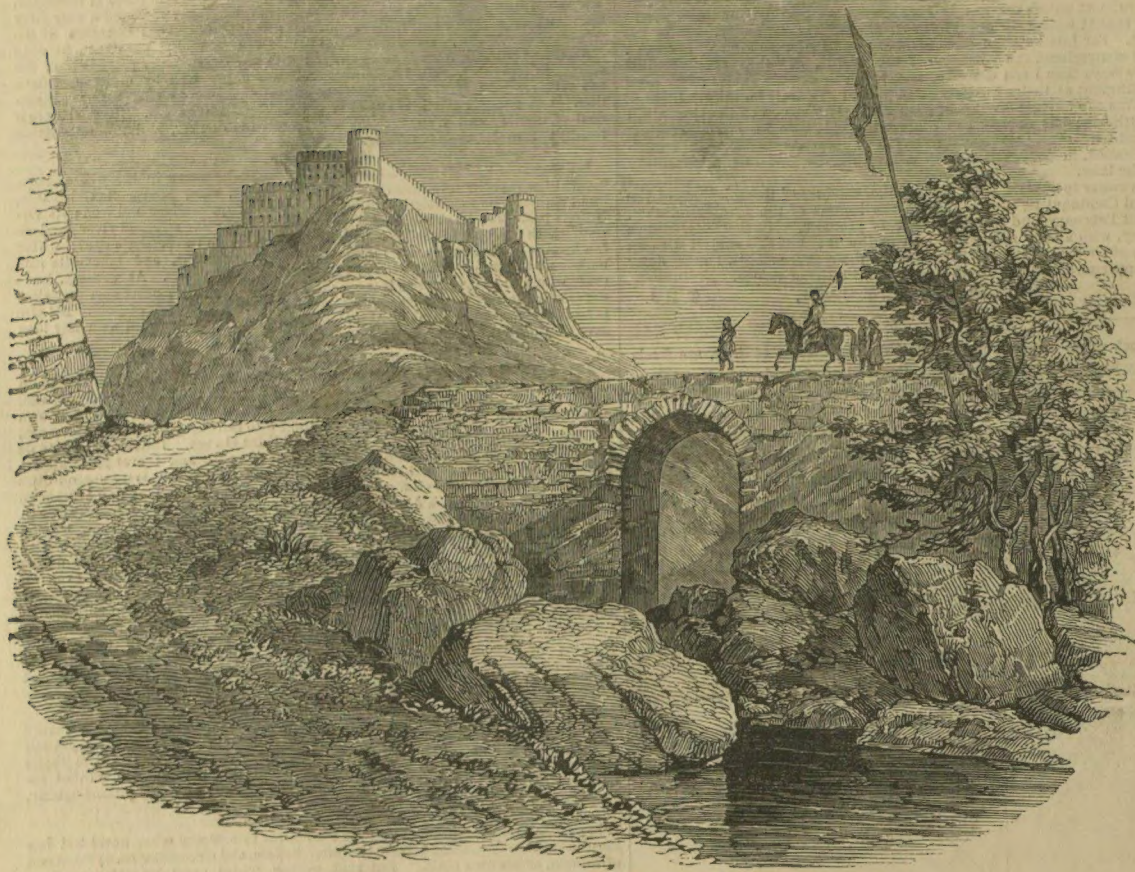
THE END OF A "MAN MADE OF MONEY."

The Man of Money sat alone in his garret. Evening closed in, and the moon rose, and looked reproachfully at the miser. The same moon that looked so tenderly upon millions; the same moon that shone upon the silvery sails of the *Halcyon*, flying like a sea-bird to its home. The Man of Money started in his chair. "What's that?" The garret door opened. "You, isn't it?"—"I," answered the slave Plutus.—"Well? Has it come?" cried the master.—"Here it is," answered the servant; and he laid a letter upon the table.—"Well, now for their conscience!" exclaimed the Man of Money. "Go, while I read it;" and the servant departed. "Stay, dog; a light: I cannot read else. Do you hear? A light!" The fellow came not in; but his voice was heard without: "There is a candle on the table, and paper prepared to light it."—Most precious paper! The heart's flesh and blood of the Man of Money. For the devilish serving-man had folded a note (how obtained, can it matter?)—a note peeled from the breast of his master; a piece of money, a part of the damned Jericho, sympathizing with him.—The Man of Money took the paper—the devil, with his ear upturned, crept closer to the door—and thrust it amidst the dying coals. A moment, and the garret is rent as with a lightning flash! Yelling, and all on fire, the Man of Money falls prostrate, with hell in his face. Then his lips move, but not a sound is heard. And the fire communicated by it sympathy of the living note—the flesh of his flesh—like a snake of flame, glides up his limbs, devouring them. And so he is consumed. A minute, and the Man of Money is a thin, black paper ash. Now, the night wind stirs it; and now, a sudden breeze carries the cinders corpse away, fluttering it to dust impalpable. And at the moment, the possessions of Jericho—all he had bought with his flesh, and blood, and soul—all was blasted to tinder, consumed to ashes. The pictures crot in dust from the walls; the walls crumbled; the very gold the wretch had hoarded became as nought. Candituff looked at his diamond ring—the gift of Jericho—and it was a speck of charcoal. Bones and Thrush, drawing forth their golden snuff-boxes, found in their hands two lumps of soot. Mrs. Jerich and her daughters were alike disenchanted. The very moment Jericho passed away in flame, they found themselves in garments of tinder. And thus were all things of the Man made of Money—things of dust and ashes.—*A Man made of Money.*

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS.

At the meeting of the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists, held at Boston, in 1847, Professor S. S. Haldeman stated that an insect was sent to him from Rio, by Doctor J. C. Reinhard, with information that this or an allied species had been seen by him on board the United States' ship *Constitution*, in Cochin China, and subsequently in all the ports of the Pacific, the ship touching at the Sandwich Islands and Western Mexico, and passing round Cape Horn and Brazil—a wider geographical distribution than has heretofore been given to this genus. The insect proves to be an *Erania*; and its extensive distribution is attributable to the fact that this genus is parasitic on the *Blatta* (or cockroach), which is known to be extensively abundant upon ships between the tropics.—*Sharpe's London Journal.*

T H E F O R T O F A T T O C K .
FROM SKETCHES BY A CORRESPONDENT.



PART OF THE FORT OF ATTOCK, FROM THE LEFT BANK OF THE INDUS.

THE Fort of Attock (we learn by the recent Mail) has been surrendered to the Affghans, who, it is stated, plundered the town, and committed many atrocities. Lieutenant Herbert made an endeavour to escape down the Indus, but fell into the hands of Chuttur Singh. Captain Abbott is still at large, but there are no recent tidings of his whereabouts. Major and Mrs. Lawrence and their children are in the power of the rebel chief. It is said Sir H. Lawrence is very anxious to prevent Dost Mahomed obtaining possession of his brother, as he has an "ancient grudge" against him, which he would not fail to "feed fat" were he to secure his person.

By aid of an obliging Correspondent, we are enabled to present our readers with the two annexed Views of this important point. Of the town and fortress of Attock, we find the following interesting details in Thornton's valuable "Gazetteer":—

"Attock is a fort and small town in the Punjab, on the left or east bank of the Indus, 942 miles from the sea, and close below the place

where it receives the water of the Khabool river, and first becomes navigable. The name, signifying *obstacle*, is supposed to have been given to it under the presumption that no scrupulous Hindoo would proceed westward of it; but this strict principle, like many others of similar nature, is little acted on. Some state that the name was given by the Emperor Akbar, because he here found much difficulty in crossing the river. The river itself is at this place frequently by the natives called Attock. Here is a bridge, formed usually of from twenty to thirty boats across the stream, at a spot where it is 537 feet wide. In summer, when the melting of the snows in the lofty mountains to the north raises the stream so that the bridge becomes endangered, it is withdrawn, and the communication is then effected by means of a ferry. The banks of the river are very high, so that the enormous accession which the volume of water receives during inundation scarcely affects the breadth, but merely increases the depth. The rock forming the banks is of a dark-coloured slate, polished by the force of the stream, so

as to shine like black marble. Between these, "one clear blue stream shot past." The depth of the Indus here is thirty feet in the lowest state, and between sixty and seventy in the highest, and runs at the rate of six miles an hour. There is a fort at some distance above the confluence of the river of Kabool; but the extreme coldness and rapidity of the water render it at all times very dangerous, and, on the slightest inundation, quite impracticable. The bridge is supported by an association of boatmen, who receive the revenue of a village allotted for this purpose by the Emperor Akbar, and secured to them by the Sikh government at present holding the place. They also receive a small daily pay as long as the bridge stands, and levy a toll on all passengers. On the right bank, opposite Attock, is Khyrabad, a fort, built, according to some, by the Emperor Akbar, according to others, by Nadir Shah. This locality is, in a military and commercial point of view, of much importance, as the Indus is here crossed by the great route which, proceeding from Kabool eastward through the Khyber Pass into the Punjab, forms the main line of communication between Afghanistan and Northern India. The river was here repeatedly crossed by the British armies during the late military operations in Afghanistan; and here, according to the general opinion, Alexander, subsequently Timur, the Jagatayan conqueror, and, still later, Nadir Shah, crossed; but there is much uncertainty on these points. The fortress was erected by the Emperor Akbar, in 1581, to command the passage; but, though strongly built of stone on the high and steep bank of the river, it could offer no effectual resistance to a regular attack, being commanded by the neighbouring heights. Its form is that of a parallelogram: it is 800 yards long and 400 wide. The town, which is inclosed within the walls of the fort, was formerly considerable, but has now gone greatly to decay. The population is estimated by Burnes at 2000. Runjeet Singh obtained possession of Attock with his characteristic trickery, having by a bribe induced the Affghan commander to surrender it to him."

BAGGAGE OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

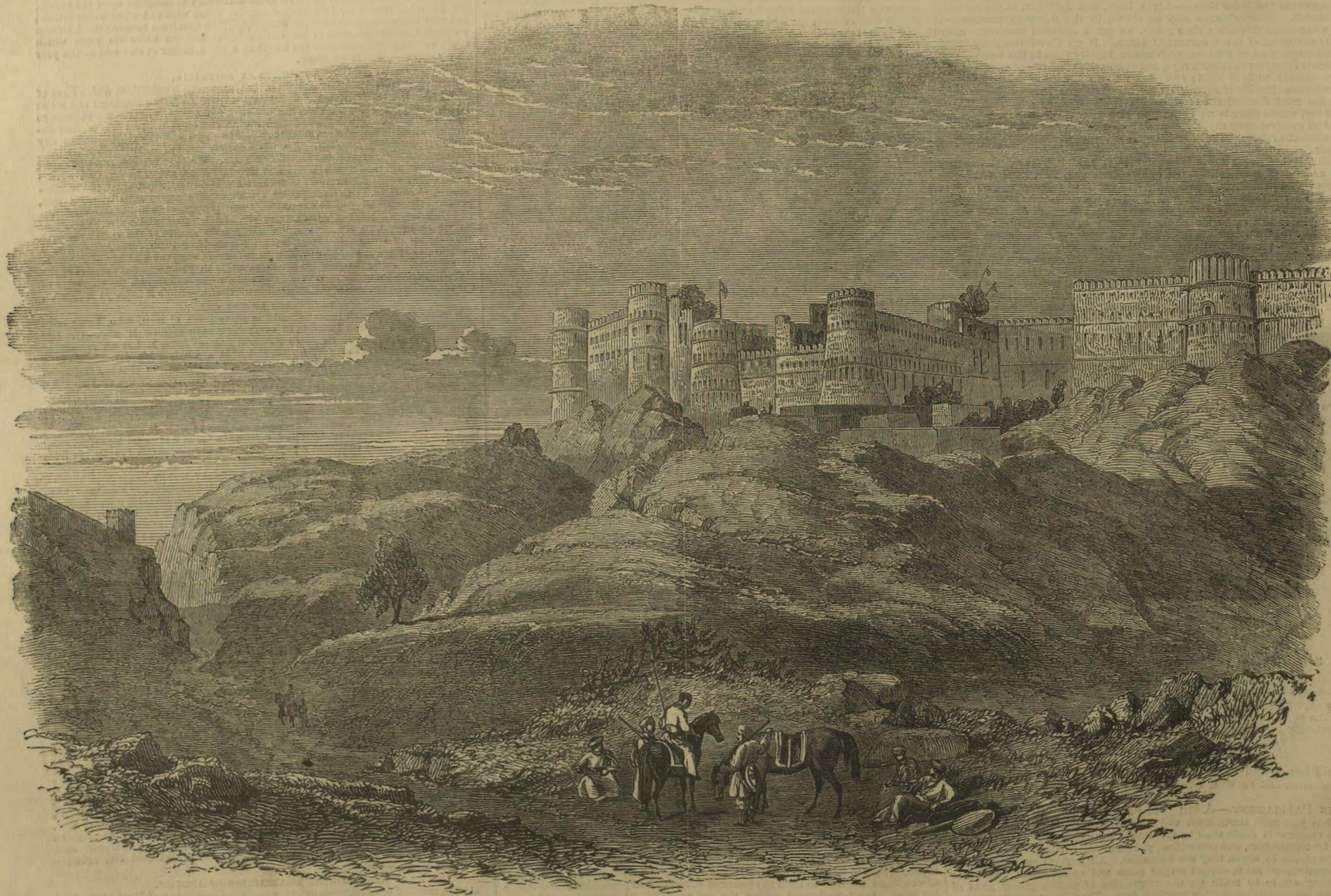
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER (who has just been appointed to the command of our Indian Army, a few days since published a striking letter on the Baggage Corps formed by him in Scinde, and urging its adoption throughout the army. The evils of the present system are thus shown:—

Suppose the army in march, and to consist of 10,000 fighting men, and that an enemy attacks the fighting men and camp-followers, amounting in the mass to 40,000 or 50,000 men, of which 30,000 or 50,000 are unorganised, unmanageable camp-followers; suppose them to be attacked suddenly, and that when so attacked, they all rush back upon the column of fighting men, as they always do, and always will do, until well organised! When you have painted this pretty picture in your mind—this picture of noise, confusion, danger, and slaughter—I will ask you how the column of 10,000 fighting men are to fight? borne down by multitudes—confused by noise—how are they to form in order of battle? If once, by the exertion of their officers, they do form, how are they to fire?—on their own followers! their own animals! What may happen, no one can tell; but human foresight says that the whole will stand a fair chance of being utterly defeated. It is said that this took place, and caused, in a great measure, the Cabul massacre. I can easily believe it.

The following passages are full of import and meaning:—

"The Indian army, when well commanded, is indomitable: it is capable of subjugating all the countries between the Black and Yellow Seas. The population from which it is drawn is so numerous and warlike—the land so wealthy—that the noble Indian army may vie with any force existing, in numbers, courage, and equipment. Its discipline and intelligence are in proportion. The European officers are all English, Irish, and Scotch gentlemen; whose honour and courage have created in their troops such an intrepid spirit as to render India secure against every evil from which an army can protect a country."

Sir Charles refers to the Punjab as "a large country full of rivers, mountains, climates, plains, deserts, supplies scarce, and a hostile, well-armed, brave people, apparently resolved to wage a partisan warfare." In concluding the letter, the gallant writer emphatically recurs to the army in India, as "in every way worthy of the vast empire that it won and holds—holds by discipline! Let not, then, the word become an empty boast. Let it not lose its reality. Let not victory lull our soldiers to sleep. Let every British officer recollect that powerful nations surround our Indian empire; that they are rapidly acquiring our military system, our tactics, our arms. Let him compare our earlier battles with our last—Plassy with Ferozshahur and Sobraon, setting our losses in killed and wounded at each battle in juxtaposition. Let us look to these matters, that we may not have to exclaim with Pyrrhus at Asculum 'Another such victory will undo us!'"



NORTHERN EXTREMITY OF THE FORT OF ATTOCK, FROM THE LEFT BANK OF THE INDUS.